



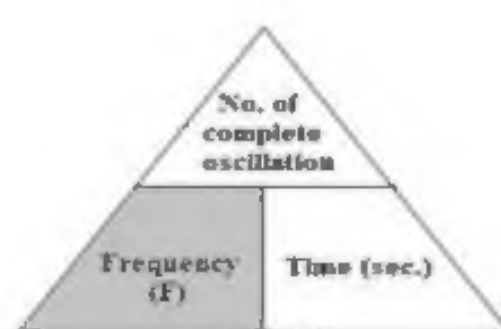
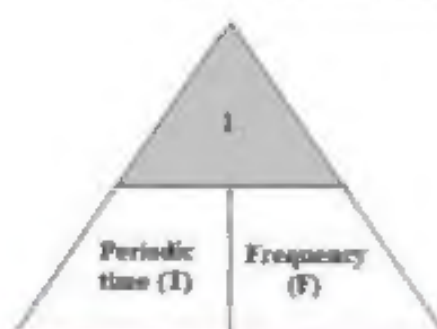
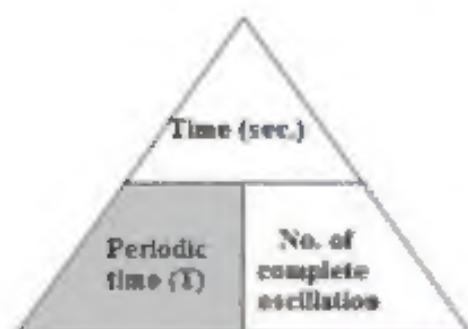
Important laws

$$\text{Periodic time (T)} = \frac{\text{Time (Seconds)}}{\text{Number of complete oscillations}}$$

I

$$\text{Frequency (F)} = \frac{\text{Number of complete oscillations}}{\text{Time (Seconds)}}$$

II

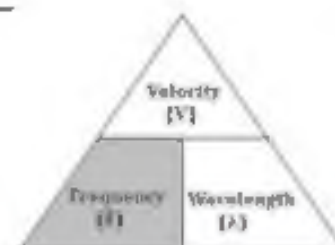


Frequency × periodic time = 1

= 1×10^3 Hertz **Kilohertz**
 = 1×10^6 Hertz **Megahertz**
 = 1×10^9 Hertz **Gigahertz**

10^{-3} meter .x= 1 **Millimeter (mm)**
 10^{-6} meter .x= 1 **Micrometer**
 10^{-9} meter .x= 1 **Nanometer**

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{velocity (V)} \\ \text{Meter/second} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Frequency (F)} \\ \text{Hertz} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{Wavelength (\lambda)} \\ \text{Meter} \end{array}$$



$$\text{Sound frequency (F)} = \frac{\text{Number of cycles (turns) (d)}}{\text{Time in seconds (t)}} \times \text{Number of gear's teeth (n)}$$

The two laws of sounds (light) reflection

1st law: The angle of incidence = The angle of reflection.

2nd law: The incident sound (light) ray, the reflected sound (light) ray, and the normal to the reflecting surface at the point of incidence, all lie in one plane perpendicular to the reflecting surface\

2) Write scientific term for the following:

1. Short stem where the leaves are developed and modified into reproductive organs. **[Flower]**
2. The outer whorl of floral leaves which consists of a group of green sepals. **[Calyx]**
3. A flower that contains androecium and gynoecium. **[Hermaphrodite - Bisexual]**
4. Leaves of floral whorl that consists of fine filament ending by a sac. **[Stamens]**
5. It is the pollination carried out by man. **[Artificial pollination]**

6. A hormone produced by the testis. (**Testosterone**)
7. A floral whorl in the flower, its function is to attract insects. (**Corolla**)
8. A sac-like structure that regulates and keeps the temperature of testis 2 degrees below the normal body temperature. (**Scrotal sac - Scrotum**)
9. The cell resulting from the fusion of pollen grains and ovum nucleus. (**Zygote**)
10. The transfer of pollen grains from the anthers of a flower to the stigma of another flower on another plant. (**Mixed pollination**)
11. The fusion of the male cell (pollen grain) with female cell (ovum). (**Fertilization**)
12. The female reproductive organ in flower. (**Gynoecium**)
13. A flower that contains androecium only. (**Male flower**)
14. A group of glands their function is to secrete semen. (**Genital associated glands**)
15. The reproduction of some plants by parts of the roots, stem or leaves. (**Cutting**)
16. A new method of producing large numbers of plants from a small part of it. (**Tissue culture**)
17. The process of multiplying a small part of plant to get many identical parts. (**Tissue culture**)
18. A tube with funnel shaped opening transports the ovum to the uterus. (**The fallopian tube**)
19. The genetic material which carries genes those are responsible for the hereditary traits of the organisms. (**Chromosomes**)
20. A cell, which its nucleus contain 23 pairs of chromosomes resulting from the fusion of sperm and ovum. (**Zygote**)
21. The changing of light ray path when moving from a transparent medium to another transparent medium. (**Light refraction**)
22. They are sound waves of frequency less than 20 Hz. (**Infrasonic waves**)
23. The distance covered by light in one second. (**Speed of light**)
24. A property by which the ear can distinguish between sharp and rough sounds. (**Sound pitch**)
25. A property by which the ear can distinguish between strong and weak sounds. (**Sound intensity**)
26. The ability of the medium to refract light. (**Optical density**)
28. It is an external factor that affects the ear causing the sense of hearing. (**Sound**)
29. They are tones that accompany the fundamental tone, but they are lower in frequency and higher in pitch. (**Harmonic tones**)
30. A type of reflection takes place on a dirty plan mirror. (**Irregular reflection**)

31. The angle of incidence = the angle of reflection. **(First law of light reflection)**
32. An angle between the refracted light ray and the normal at the point of incidence at the interface. **(Angle of refraction)**
33. The sound intensity is inversely proportional to square of the distance between the surface and sound source. **(Sound inverse square law)**
34. The angle between the refracted light ray and the normal at the incidence point. **(Refraction angle)**
35. The reciprocal of the frequency. **(Periodic time)**
36. The maximum displacement done by the oscillating body away from its original position. **(Amplitude)**
37. The number of complete oscillations produced by the oscillating body in one second. **(Frequency)**
38. The time taken by the oscillating body to make one complete oscillation. **(Periodic time)**
39. The direction through which the wave propagates. **(The line of wave propagation)**
40. The motion which is regularly repeated in equal periods of time. **(Periodic motion)**
41. The motion of the oscillating body around its rest position. **(Oscillatory motion)**
42. The area in the longitudinal wave at which the medium particles are away from each other. **(Rarefaction)**
43. The highest point in the transverse wave. **(Crest)**

5) What is meant by?

1. **Pollination in flowers** It is the transfer of pollen grains from flower anthers to stigma.
2. **Self-pollination** It is the transfer of pollen grains from the anthers of a flower to the stigmas of the same flower.
3. **Cross (Mixed) pollination in plants**
It is the transfer of pollen grains from the anthers of a flower to the stigmas of another flower in other plant of the same kind.
4. **Artificial pollination** It is the type of pollination carried out by man like cutting, grafting, layering and tissue culture.
5. **Fertilization in flower** It is the fusion of the nucleus of male cell (pollen grain) with the nucleus of female cell (ovum) to form the zygote.
6. **Zygote** It is the cell resulting from the fusion of the nucleus of male cell (pollen grain) with the nucleus of female cell (ovum).
7. **Hermaphrodite flower** It is the flower which contains male reproductive organ (androecium) and female reproductive organ (gynoecium).

8. **Tissue culture** It is the process of multiplying a small part of a plant to get many identical parts.
9. **Sound pitch** It is the property by which the human ear can distinguish between sharp and rough sounds.
10. **Sound intensity** It is the property by which the human ear can distinguish between strong and weak sounds.
11. **Sonic waves** They are sound waves of frequencies ranges from 20 Hz: 20 KHz and can be heard by human ear.
12. **The absolute refractive index of water is 1.33** It means that the ratio between the speeds of light in air to the speed of light through water equals 1.33.
14. **Angle of emergence:** It is the angle between the emergent light ray and the normal at the point of emergence on the interface.
15. **Light reflection** It is the rebounding of the light rays in the same medium on meeting a reflecting surface.
16. **Light refraction** It is the change of light path when it travels from a transparent medium to another transparent medium of different optical density.
17. **Optical density** It is the ability of the transparent medium to refract light.
18. **The oscillatory motion** It is the motion of the oscillating body around its rest point, where the motion is repeated through equal time intervals.
19. **The wave :** It is the disturbance that propagates and transfer energy in the direction of propagation.
20. **The oscillating body makes 200 oscillations in 2 minutes**
It means that the frequency of the oscillating body = 1.6 Hz.
21. **The wavelength of a sound wave is 30 cm**
It means that the distance between the centers of two successive compressions or rarefactions = 30 cm.

6) What happens when?

1. **Pollen grain falls on the stigma of a flower.** It will germinate forming a pollen tube.
2. **If there is no seminal fluid in male.**
The sperm will die during passing through urethra.
3. **The middle part (mid-piece) of a sperm is damaged.**
The sperm will not have energy, so it will cannot move or attack the ovum.

4. Ovaries of the human female are not secreting the progesterone hormone.

No pregnancy will occur.

5. The stigma of a flower doesn't secrete sugary solution after pollination process.

The pollen grain will not stick on stigma, and then pollen grain will not germinate.

6. Incidence of light rays on a rough surface.

The light rays are reflected in different directions (irregular reflection).

7. The sound wave travels from solid to water (concerning its velocity)

Sound velocity will decrease, since velocity of sound through solids is higher than the velocity of sound through liquids.

8. The wave length increases to the double value when the wave velocity is constant

(concerning the frequency).

The frequency will decrease to half since ($V = F \times \lambda$).

9. A light ray falls perpendicular on a reflecting surface.

The light ray will reflect on itself.

10. Light rays falls perpendicular to the interface between different transparent media of different optical densities. The light ray will pass without any refraction.

11. The distance between the sound source and the ear becomes double (concerning the sound intensity). The sound intensity will decrease to its quarter.

12. The oscillating body passes its rest position during its movement (concerning its velocity) The velocity will increase to its maximum.

13. The oscillating body reaches the position of its maximum displacement during its movement (concerning its kinetic energy).

The kinetic energy = zero because the velocity at the maximum displacement = zero ($K.E = \frac{1}{2} m \times v^2$).

14. A light ray travels from a more optically dense medium like glass to less optically dense as air.

The light ray will refract away from the normal.

7) Give reason for the following:

1. The petal of corolla is colorful and scented?

To attract insects which help in reproduction process.

2. The fallopian tubes are lined with cilia?

To direct the ripe ovum towards the uterus.

3. The presence of the testis in human male outside the body in the scrotal sac?

To keep the temperature of the two testis two degrees below the normal body temperature

4. Palm flowers are unisexual? Because it contains male reproductive organ only (androecium only) or contain only female reproductive organ (gynoecium only).

5. Flowers pollinated by insects produce coarse pollen grains?

To stick on the insect body.

6. Hearing thunder after seeing lightning although they both happen at the same time?

Because the sound of thunder (mechanical wave) faster than the lightning (electromagnetic wave).

7. Auto pollination happens in barley plant, while can't happen in sunflowers?

Because in barley plant, the anthers and stigmas are matured at the same time, while in sunflowers the anthers and stigmas are not matured at the same time.

8. The sperm has a long and a thin tail? To make easy movement to reach ovum.

9. The uterus is lined with mucus membrane rich in blood capillaries (Placenta)?

It is responsible for the nourishment of fetus (through umbilical cord) during pregnancy.

10. The uterus is a suitable organ for the growth of embryo?

Because it has thick muscular wall that is rich in blood capillaries to feed the embryo and supply it with oxygen and also protect the embryo until birth.

11. Peach fruit contains only one seed? Because the ovary of the peach contains only one ovule, so it contains only one seed.

12. The seminal fluid is alkaline? To neutralize the acidity of urethra, so the sperms don't die during passing through urethra

13. When a light ray is incident perpendicular to a reflecting surface, it reflects on itself?

Because the incidence angle = reflection angle = zero.

15. We can't hear the sound of solar explosions, while we can see the light coming out of it? Because the sound of solar explosions is a mechanical wave which need a medium to propagate, while light is electromagnetic wave which can propagate through vacuum.

16. Sound of man harsh, while sound of woman sharp? Because the sound of man has low frequency (low pitched) and the sound of woman has high frequency (highly pitched).

17. Sound travelling in air has less intensity than travelling in carbon dioxide?

Because the density of carbon dioxide is higher than that of air, and the sound velocity increases by increasing density of the medium.

18. The absolute refractive index for any transparent media is larger than 1?

Because the speed of light through air is larger than the speed of light in any other transparent medium.

19. The use of ultrasonic waves in milk sterilization?

Because it has the ability to kill bacteria and stop the action of some viruses.

20. The motion of rotary bee is considered as a periodic motion, but is not considered as an oscillatory motion?

Because its motion is not repeated on the two sides of its rest position.

21. The motion of a spring is an oscillatory motion?

Because its motion is around its rest point through equal time intervals.

Mention one use or function for the following:

1. **Calyx**: Protects the inner parts of flower especially before blooming.
2. **Epididymis**: Stores the sperm.
3. **Gynoecium**: Produces ovules.
4. **The corolla**: Protects the reproductive organ of flower.
5. **Anthers of flowers**: Produces and holds pollen grains.
6. **Ovary in female human**: Production of female sex hormone (estrogen and progesterone) and production of ovum.
7. **Fallopian tubes**: Receive the ripe ovum and direct it to the uterus.
8. **Testis**: Production of male sex hormone (testosterone) and production of sperms.
9. **The scrotal sac**: It keeps the temperature of the two testis two degrees below the normal body temperature which is suitable for growth and development of sperms.
10. **Head of sperm**: Contain one half of the genetic material.
11. **Midi-piece of sperm**: It contains mitochondria which responsible for the Production of the energy needed for the sperm movement.
12. **Testosterone hormone**: Appearance of male secondary sex characters in male.
13. **Estrogen hormone**: Appearance of secondary sex characters in female.
14. **Progesterone hormone**: Responsible for the occurrence and continuity of pregnancy.
15. **Prostate, seminal vesicles and Cowper's glands** (Genital associated glands): Secrete a seminal fluid which nourishes the sperm, facilitate the flow of sperms and neutralize the acidity of urethra.
16. **Ultrasonic waves**: Sterilization of water, food and milk - breaking down of kidney and ureter stones and discovering landmines.
17. **Jacuzzi** (physiotherapy tubes):
Used to treat sprains and cramps by using hot water - nervous tension by using cold water.

Oscillatory motion

1. **Complete:**

- 1-The kinetic energy of the oscillating body reaches its.....Value, when it passes its original position
- 2-The time of one..... Is known as periodic time and its measuring unit is
- 3-If the maximum displacement done by the oscillating body away from its original position is 0.2 cm which is made in 0.5 second, so its amplitude is.....and the periodic time is.....
- 4-If the periodic time of an oscillating body is 0.2 seconds, so the time taken to do 5 complete oscillations is.....
- 5-The motion of rotary bee is not considered as a.....motion although it is amotion
- 6-Oscillatory motion is an example of.....motion
- 7-The kinetic energy of the oscillating body reaches its Value when it passes its original position
- 8-The movement of.....and.....are examples of oscillatory motion

Give reasons:

- 1-The product of frequency and periodic time equals unity
.....
- 2-The velocity of the body is taken as a measure of its kinetic energy
.....
- 3-The motion of spring is considered as an oscillatory motion
.....
- 4-The motion of the rotary bee is a periodic motion
.....

Put (✓) or (x) and correct the wrong ones:

- 1-The simple harmonic motion is a form of oscillatory motion ()
- 2-A vibrating body makes $\frac{1}{4}$ complete vibration in $\frac{1}{64}$ sec, its frequency is 6 Hz ()
- 3-The velocity of the oscillating body reaches its maximum value at the position of maximum displacement during its movement ()
- 4-Due to the oscillatory motion of water molecules, heat energy is produced ()
- 5-Hertz is a measuring unit of periodic time ()

Mention the mathematical relation between:

- 1-Frequency and periodic time.....
- 2-Amplitude and complete oscillation of an oscillatory body

Problem:

Calculate the number of complete oscillations that are made by a body in 2 minutes if its frequency is 6 Hz

.....

.....

waves



Complete:

- 1-Radio waves are consideredwaves that propagate through free space with a velocity of.....
- 2-The molecules of the medium.....during the passing of waves in the direction of wave propagation without.....from their rest positions
- 3-Rarefaction is the area of the medium at which the medium particles are of.....density and.....
- 4-The longitudinal waves consists of.....and.....
- 5-.....waves need a medium to propagate through, such as.....and.....
- 6-.....is the area of medium at which the medium particles are of the highest density and pressure
- 7-Waves are classified according to the direction of vibration of medium particles relative to the direction of propagation into.....and.....waves.
- 8-The wave is a.....which transfers.....along its direction of propagation.

Write the scientific term:

- 1-The relationship between the frequency and the wavelength in the wave motion (.....)
- 2-The measuring unit of wave velocity (.....)
- 3-The distance between two successive crests or troughs (.....)
- 4-The wave which don't need a medium to propagate (.....)
- 5-A disturbance that propagates and transfers energy along the direction of propagation
- 6-The maximum displacement of the medium particles away from their original positions)
- 7-Wave in which the particles of the medium vibrate perpendicular to the direction of propagation without transferring from their positions(.....)
- 8-The time which is required by the source to make one wave(.....)

Put (✓) or (x) and correct the wrong ones:

- 1-Sound waves are transverse waves, which propagate through media in the form of compressions and rarefactions ()
- 2-The sound velocity through liquids is more than that through gases()
- 3-Water waves are mechanical waves because they propagate through vacuum ()
- 4-Wave velocity = wave frequency \times number of waves in one second()
- 5-Amplitude of a wave is the time taken for one wave ()
- 6-The crest is the maximum displacement of the particles of the medium upwards ()
- 7-Water and light waves are examples of transverse waves ()
- 8-In wave motion, medium particles move from their places carrying the energy ()
- 9-In the longitudinal wave, the particles of the medium vibrate in a direction perpendicular to the direction of wave propagation ()

Give reasons:

1-Sound waves are longitudinal mechanical waves

2-The frequency of the vibrating body decreases with the increase of its periodic time

3-The flame of a candle vibrates forward and backward if we put the candle in front of a loudspeaker

4-Wave motion is considered as a periodic motion

5-We see lightning before hearing thunder

Calculate:

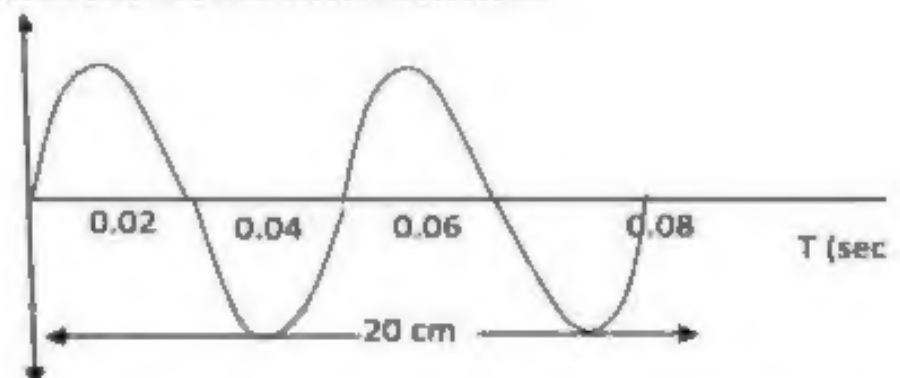
1- Wavelength ()

2- Frequency ()

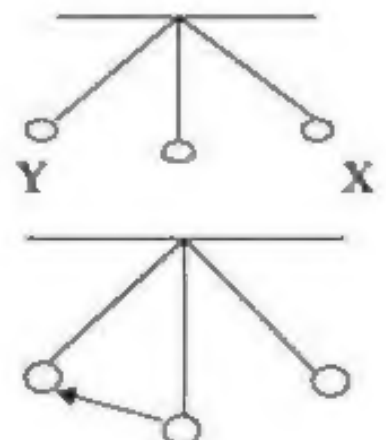
3- Amplitude (A)

4- Wave velocity (V)

5- periodic time



In the opposite figure: when the ball on the pendulum moves from (x) to (y) in a duration of 0.02 seconds, the frequency equalsHertz (0.04 – 0.02 – 25 – 50)



In the opposite figure, the pendulum takes 0.4 sec to make 2 complete oscillation, calculate :

Amplitude

Periodic time

Frequency

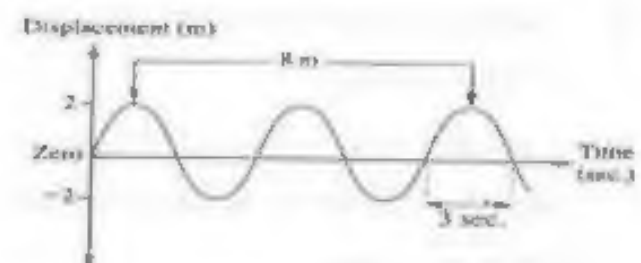
10. From the opposite, calculate:

a. wavelength

b. Frequency

c. Amplitude

d. Wave velocity



From the opposite figure, complete the following statements:

1. The points A & B represent&.....

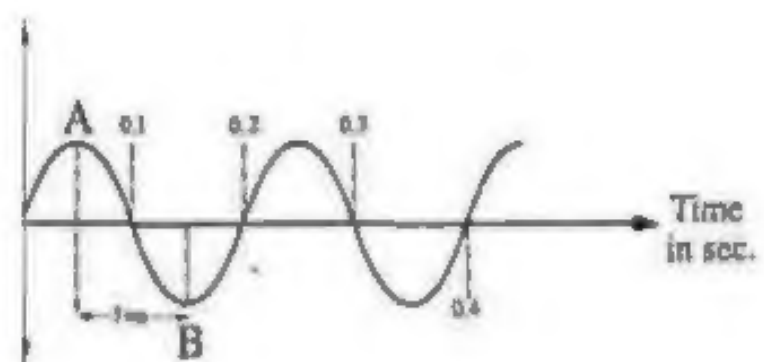
2. The amplitude = cm.

and the wavelength = cm.

3. The periodic time = sec.

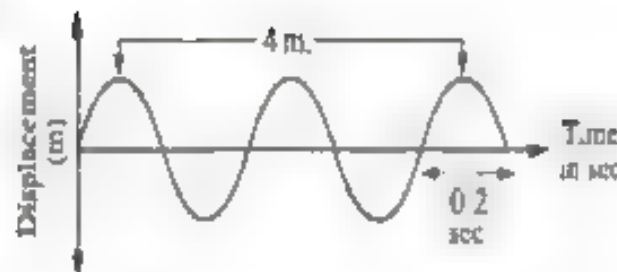
while the frequency = Hz.

4. Wave velocity = x m/sec,



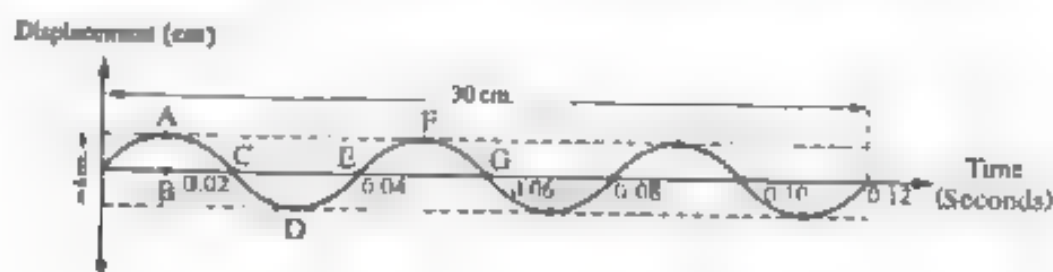
From the opposite figure, represents :

1. Wavelength.
2. Periodic time.
3. Frequency.
4. Wave velocity.



The opposite figure represents the relation between the displacement (cm.) and the time taken by a transverse water wave. Find:

1. Amplitude
2. Wavelength
3. Periodic time .
4. Frequency .



Sound characteristic

Complete:

- 1-In Savart's wheel by using the same gear, the sound produced will be sharper by increasing its.....
- 2-Some animals such asand..... Can hear ultrasonic waves
- 3-The measuring unit of the sound intensity is....., while that of noise intensity is.....
- 4-The intensity of sound at a certain point is measured by the quantity of sound energy falling in one second on a.....at this point
- 5-.....waves are used in medical diagnosis and in breakingand.....stones
- 6-The human ear can differentiate between the sounds through three different factors which are.....and.....
- 7-The velocity of sound through solids isthan that through gases and its velocity through gases isthan that through liquids
- 8-The sound intensity is a characteristic by which human ear can differentiate between.....and.....sounds
- 9-Ear plugs made ofare used to avoid hazards ofIn loud places
- 10-The human ear can't detect the sounds waves of frequencies less than.....and that of frequencies more than.....
- 11-Sound intensity at a certain point is.....proportional to the square of the amplitude

Give reasons:

- 1-When you use Savart's wheel, you change the speed of wheel rotation
.....
- 2-Piano's sound differs from that of a violin even if they have the same intensity and pitch
.....
.....

3-The explosions occurred on the sun surface can't be heard on the Earth

4-The tuning fork of frequency 251 Hz gives rougher sound than that is produced by another tuning fork of 512 Hz

5-The infrasonic waves are used for weather forecast

Write the scientific term:

1- The property by which the human ear can distinguish between different sound even they are equal in intensity and pitch.

2- It is the disturbance that propagates and transfers the energy in the direction of propagation.

3-Sound waves of frequency less than 20 Hz.

4- A tone of regular frequency that is produced from piano.

What is meant by ?

1-The inverse square law in sound

2-Harmonic tones

3-Sonic waves

4-Sound pitch

5-Sound type

Put (✓) or (x) and correct the wrong ones:

1-As the amplitude of a vibrating body is doubled, the intensity of sound increases four times ()

2-Sonic waves are used to sterilizing food substances ()

3-The pitch of sound increases by increasing frequency ()

4-The human ear can distinguish between sounds through two different factors sound pitch and sound type ()

5-Sound waves are longitudinal waves that propagate through the medium as pulses of crests and troughs ()

6- The Sound of the electric bell is the highest when it is put under a bell jar evacuated from the air ()

7-If the speed sound through air = 340 m/sec and the frequency of a vibrating body = 170 Hz, so the wavelength = 2 meters ()

8-As the length of the vibrating string decreases, the frequency of the produced sound increases ()

Problems:

1-Find the number of rotations in 2 minutes made by Savart's wheel producing sound of frequency 300Hz, if a metallic plate touches one gear of 100 teeth

2-A sound source produces 3600 cycles in 3 minutes, if its wavelength is 17 meters, find the velocity of the sound waves.

3. Calculate the frequency of a tone produced from savart's wheel when touching a gear of 30 teeth that rotates in 960 cycles in two minutes.

4. Savart's wheel rotates with a rate of 300 cycles per minute. A sound frequency 600 Hz is produced when an elastic plate touches teeth of gear. Calculate the number of the gear teeth.

Light characteristic

Complete:

1-A woolen jacket causes.....reflection of light rays, while a stainless steel sheet causes.....reflection of light rays

2-When a light ray travels from water to air, the angle of is greater than the angle of.....

3-If the absolute refractive index of a medium is 105 and the velocity of light through air is 3×10^8 m/s., therefore, the velocity of light through the medium is.....

4-Lightis the change of light path when it travels from a transparent medium to another transparent medium of different

5-When a light ray falls perpendicular on a reflecting surface, it reflects....., because the angle of incidence and the angle of reflection equal.....

6-The optical density of a medium differs from one medium to another due to the change in the.....through such medium

Give reasons:

1-The optical density of a medium differs from one medium to another

2-When a light ray travels from air to water it refracts near the normal

Put (✓) or (x) and correct the wrong ones:

1-When a light ray travels from water to air, it refracts near the normal ()

2 The reason of light refraction is that its velocity is equal in the different transparent media ()

3-The absolute refractive index of any transparent medium is always greater than one ()

Write the scientific term:

1-A smooth or rough surface at which the reflection of light takes place(.....)

2-The angle between the reflected ray and the line perpendicular to the reflecting surface at

the point of incidence (.....)

3-The ability of the medium to refracts light rays (.....)

4-The ratio between the velocity of light through air to the velocity of light through another transparent medium (.....)

5- The ability of the medium to refract light rays.

What is meant by:

1-Angle of incidence

2-Regular reflection of light

3-Light refraction

5-The absolute refractive index of a medium

6-Optical density of a medium

PROBLEM

Calculate the absolute refractive index of diamond given that the speed of light through it is 1.5×10^8 m/sec. knowing that the light velocity in air is 3×10^8 m/sec.

.....
.....

Reproduction in plant

Complete:

1-The typical flower has a thin neck called.....ending in a swollen part called.....which carries the floral leaves

2-The anther consists of.....chambers. each of them contains a large number of.....

3-Androecium is the.....reproductive organ of the flower, and it consists of a group of.....

4-The bisexual flower is called....., while the male or female flowers are called....

5-.....is the transfer of pollen grains from the flower anthers to the.....

6-Pollination process takes place by.....in flowers which produce dry and light pollen grains, while it takes place by..... In flowers which produce sticky pollen grains

7-.....is an example of a fruit with a single seed. while..... is an example of a fruit with many seeds.

8-The tuber is a.....as sweet potatoes or a.....as potatoes.

9-Artificial vegetative reproduction is carried out by three methods which are..... and.....

10-In grafting by wedge, the scion is..... into a..... in the stock such as.....

11-The cut is a part of.. .. stem or.....

Give reasons:

1-Palm flowers are unisexual

.....
.....

2-Flowers pollinated by air having hanging anthers

.....

.....
3-Sometimes, man has to pollinate palm trees
.....

.....
4-Tissue culture is a good method for plant reproduction
.....
.....

5-The petals of corolla are colorful and scented
.....
.....

6-The stigma of air pollinated flowers are feathery like and sticky
.....
.....

Write the scientific term:

- 1-The swollen part upon the pedicle on which the floral leaves exist (.....)
- 2-An organ in the flower which consists of ovary, style and stigma(.....)
- 3-The transfer of pollen grains from the anther of a flower to the stigma of the same flower or to another flower in the same plant (.....)
- 4-The position of the entrance of the male nucleus to the ovule inside the ovary (.....)
- 5-The method of grafting in which the scion is attracted to the stock (.....)
- 6-An organ of sexual reproduction in the flowering plants (.....)
- 7-Colored and scented leaves of the flower which attract insects (.....)

Put (✓) or (x) and correct the wrong ones:

- 1-The tuber of sweet potatoes is a part of a stem ()
- 2-Insects pollinated flowers are characterized by colored and scented petals ()
- 3-Corolla is a group of colored leaves, each leaf is called a sepal ()
- 4-The innermost whorl of female flower is the androecium ()
- 5-In tissue culture, the tissue is separated from the lower part of the stem ()
- 6-When an orange scion is attached to naring stock, the produced fruit belongs to naring ()
- 7-In reproduction by cutting, buds buried inside the soil grow to form the shoot system ()
- 8-Rhizomes, corms, bulbs and tubers are ways of artificial vegetative reproduction ()

What is meant by?

- 1-Micropyle.....
- 2-Fertilization.....
- 3-Inflorescence.....
- 4-Cross pollination.....
- 5-Hermaphrodite.....
- 6-Calex

Reproduction in HUMAN

Complete:

- 1-The two testes lie..... the body in a structure called
- 2-The human male reproductive system consists of....., two vasdeferens,, ... and.....
- 3-Sperms are transferred from testes to the..... duct through the
- 4- The two ovaries lie inside the body in the lower part of of thecavity from the.....
- 5-From the signs of puberty in female is the occurrence of.....every.....
- 6-The menstrual cycle starts at the age in female.....and stops at the age.....
- 7-The two fallopian tubes are open in the.....corners of the.....
- 8-Each ovary releases one rpe.....every.....day in exchange with the other ovary in a process called.....
- 9-The middle part of the sperm contains.....responsible for energy production needed for the sperm.....
- 10-The vagina is a.....tube that expands during.....
- 11-The period between fertilization and delivery is known as.....Which extends about.....
- 13-The second stage of embryo development starts from the beginning of the. ... week till the end of.. ... week.

Put (✓) or (x) and correct the wrong ones:

- 1-The fertilized ovum contains the complete number of chromosomes ()
- 2-The age of menopause in female ranges between 11: 14 years ()
- 3-The fetus can move his hands and feet in the fourth stage of his development ()
- 4-Uterine cancer is a genital disease which don't arise from sexual contact ()
- 5-Production of sperms and male sex hormones is the function of prostate gland ()
- 6-The offspring coming from asexual reproduction are different from their parents ()
- 7-In human female, the two ovaries lie in the lower part of the pelvic cavity from the back ()
- 8-The temperature of testes is four degrees above the normal body temperature ()

Mention the function (importance) of each of the following:

- 1-The cytoplasm in the ovum:.....
- 2-The epididymis:
.....
- 3-The tail of the sperm:.....
- 4-The scrotal sac:.....
- 5-Seminal fluid:
.....
- 6- The uterus:.....
- 7-Fallopian tubes:
.....

Write the scientific term:

- 1-The type of reproduction in human beings (.....)
- 2-The female sex hormone which is responsible for the occurrence and continuity of the pregnancy (.....)
- 3-A part of the ovum which contains the genetic material (.....)
- 4-A part of the sperm which contains mitochondria (.....)
- 5-The stage of the embryo development in which the head starts to differentiate and the eyes appear distinctly (.....)
- 1- Group of glands, their function is to secrete seminal fluid.
- 4-A new method to produce large numbers of plants from a small part of it.
- 6- Short stem whose leaves are modified to the reproductive function

Give reasons:

- 1-Appearance of secondary sex characters in male
.....
.....
- 2-The inner wall of fallopian tubes is lined with cilia
.....
.....
- 3-Zygote undergoes several successive divisions
.....
.....
- 4-Before delivery, the embryo position changes gradually to inverted
.....
.....
- 5-The baby can be born in the seventh month of pregnancy
.....
.....
- 7-Fallobian tubes are of funnel-shaped opening provided with finger like projections.
.....
.....

Complete the following statements:

1. The outer whorl of the flower is called, each leaf is called
2. The male reproductive organ in flower is, while the female reproductive organ in flower is
3. Thehormone in male and hormone in female are responsible for the appearance of secondary sex characters.
4. Fertilization is the process of fusing the male cell nucleus (pollen grains) with Nucleus to form
5. The egg containsof genetic material of the plant species, while zygote contain of genetic material of the plant species.
6. glands and gland are from glands associated with male genital system.
7. and are female sex hormone.
8. After fertilization, the ovary grows forming, while the ovule converts into
9. Each stamen consists of and
10. The calyx is a group of .. leaves, each leaf is called
11. The sperm and ovum are fused together to form which carries pairs of chromosomes.
12. Each ovary produces an ovum every days in exchange with the other ovary.
13. Calyx consists of green leaves called, but corolla consists of colored leaves called
14. From the artificial vegetative reproduction in plants are .. and ..
15. The testis function is to produce .. and secrete the hormone.
16. The bisexual flower contains and
17. The human zygote results from the fusion of and
18. The sperm consists of middle part and
19. differ according to the nature of the ovary either contain one or more ova.
20. The vas deferens transports from To urethra.
21. Sweet potatoes is considered as, while the potatoes are and reproduction of them is done by
22. Sharp tones have, while rough tones have frequencies.
23. The measuring unit of sound intensity is, while the measuring unit of noise intensity is
24. The distance covered by light in one second is called.....
25. Frequency of sonic waves ranges between.....Hz andHz
26. The reflection is classified into two types which are and
27. Sound intensity is the property by which the ear can distinguish between and sounds
28. Sound pitch is the property by which the ear can distinguish between and sounds
29. From the factors affecting sound intensity are .. and

30. If the angle between the reflected ray and the perpendicular to the reflecting surface is 40° , the incidence angle is.
31. A sound wave travels in air with velocity 330 m/s and has a wavelength of 0.5 m, its frequency is
32. Angle of is the angle between the refracted light ray and the at the point of incidence on the separating surface.
33. The sound is considered from waves , because it needs a medium
- 36-The ovum consists of..... cytoplasm and.....
35. Sound intensity at certain point is proportional to the square of the distance between this point and the sound source, and is proportional to the square of the amplitude.
36. The ratio between light speed in air and light speed in a medium is called of a medium.
- 37-.....and.....are female sex hormones
- 38-The vagina is a.....tube that expands during the.....
39. If the angle between the incident light ray and the reflecting surface is 25° , so the angle of reflection =
40. As amplitude increases, the sound intensity
41. Savart's wheel is used to determine...
42. Hertz is the unit which measures the. of the oscillating body.
43. is the measuring unit of frequency, while is the measuring unit of amplitude
44. The result of multiplying the frequency by periodic time equals.....
45. Transverse wave consists of..... and
46. Longitudinal wave consists of.....and....
47. The complete oscillation contain successive displacements.
48. If the periodic time of an oscillating body is 0.1 sec., so the number of complete oscillations in one minute is
49. Waves are classified according to the ability to propagate and transfer energy into..... and
50. travels in air with velocity 340 m/s
51. The periodic motion is the motion which is regularly repeated in equal.....
52. is considered the simplest form of oscillatory motion.
53. The sound is considered from..... waves, because it needs a medium.
54. When an oscillating body makes 500 complete oscillations in a time – 2 minutes, its periodic time equals.....
- 55- A sound wave of frequency 3000 cycles/sec. is calledwave.
- 56-Flowers contain male and female reproductive organs is known as flowers.
- 57-In man, the zygote contains pairs of chromosomes.
- 58- If the distance between a surface and sound source decreases to its half, the sound intensity of the surface
- 59-Human can hear the sound which its frequency ranged between and Hz.

- 60-Radio waves are considered waves while sound waves are considered ... waves.
- 61- The testes in male produce and hormone
- 62- The corolla in the flower is a group of leaves. each leaf is called
- 63-The velocity of the oscillating body reaches its..... value when it passes its original position.
- 64-If the maximum displacement done by the oscillating body away from its original position is 0.2 cm which is made in 0.5 second, so the amplitude isand the periodic time is.....
- 65-The movement of.....and.....are examples of oscillatory motion.
- 66-Waves are classified according to the direction of vibration of medium particles relative to the direction of propagation into.....andwaves.
- 67-Jaccuzi is used to treat.....and cramps by using hot water andby using.....
- 68-The wave frequency is the number of.....produced from the source in one.....
- 69-.....is the area in the longitudinal wave at which the medium particles are of highest density and pressure.
- 70-The human ear can differentiate between the sounds through three different factors, which are sound.....and.....
- 71-Savart's wheel is used to determine the.....of unknown sound tones.
- 72-The measuring unit of the sound intensity is... ..while that of noise intensity is.....
- 73-When the amplitude of sound wave vibration is doubled, the intensity of sound.four times.
- 74-.....waves are used in medical diagnosis and in breakingand.....stones.
- 75-The sound intensity at a point is.....proportional to the square of the distance between the point and the sound source which is known as.....
- 76-The human ear can't detect the sound waves of frequencies less thanand that of frequencies more than.....
- 77-In Savart's wheel by using the same gear, the sound produced will be sharper by increasing its.....
- 78-The first law of sound reflection states that.....
- 79-Tissue culture is a process ofa small part of a plant to get manyparts
- 80-Some animals like.....use echo to fly in dark without colliding with any surface because they produce.....waves whose frequencies more than.....
- 81-If the sound ray is incident perpendicular to a reflecting surface, it reflectsbecause the angle of incidence= angle of.
- 82-Energy of photon =. ×

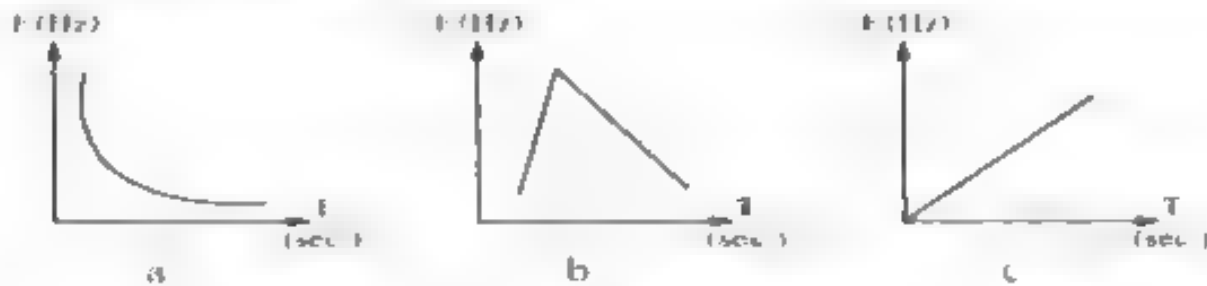
- 83-The...color has the highest frequency and shortest wavelength, while the...color the lowest frequency and longest wavelength.
- 84-Light intensity of a surface is...proportional to square of the distance between the surface and the light source.
- 85-...and, ...are technological applications of light reflection.
- 86-From the natural phenomenon that are related to the reflection and refraction of light are.....and.....
- 87-The absolute refractive index of a medium is the ratio between.....to....
- 88-When a light ray travels from water to air, the angle of.....is greater than the angle of.....
- 89-The floral leaves of calyx have.....color and each one is called
- 90-.....and.....are examples of unisexual plants, whileand.....are examples of bisexual plants
- 91-Types of pollination are.....and
- 92-After fertilization, the ovary grows forming the.....while the ovule converts into the.....

Choose the correct answer:

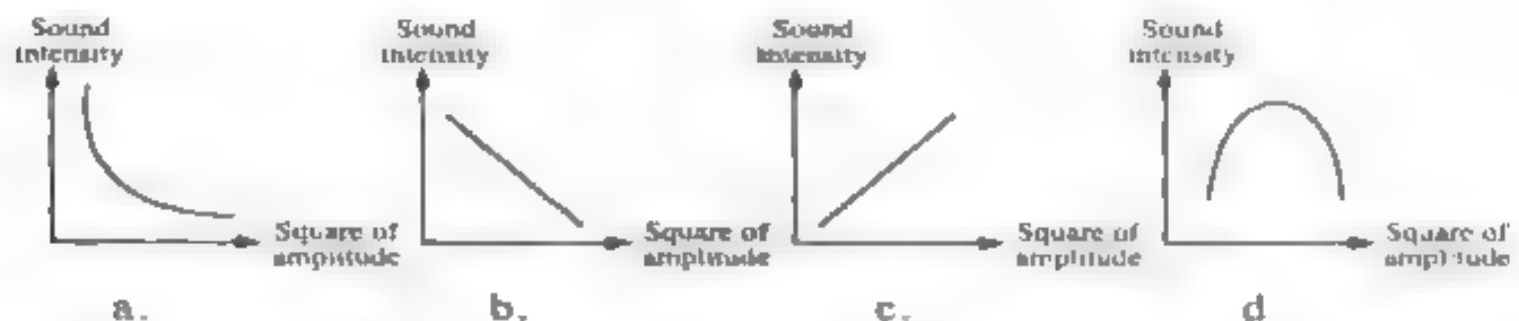
- Pollen grains are produced in.....
a. stigma b. filament c. anther d. ovary
- The floral leaves of typical flower are arranged in floral leaves.
a. two b. three c. five d. four
- The flower is a modified a. stem b. leaf c. root
- The zygote contain of the genetic material of egg cell.
a. half b. all c. quarter
- The bisexual flower contains
a. only androecium b. only gynoecium c. androecium and gynoecium
- After fertilization, the ovary grows forming
a. seed b. fruit c. flower
- The green leaves surrounding the flower are
a. carpels b. stamens c. petals d. sepals
- Fertilization is the process of fusion of male and female cells to form
a. zygote b. sperm c. ovum d. pollen grain
- The floral whorl which is not found in the female flower is
a. calyx b. androecium c. corolla d. gynoecium
- A mobile cell of a relatively small size in human is called
a. sperm b. ovum c. ovule d. pollen grain
- occur when zygote is formed
a. embryo b. fertilization c. pollen grain d. ovum
- All the following are parts of male reproductive system except.....
a. vas deferens b. uterus c. testis d. Cowper's gland

13. All the following methods are examples for artificial vegetative reproduction except.....
- a. cutting b. bulbs c. grafting d. tissue culture
14. All of the factors affecting sound intensity except.....
- a. amplitude b. frequency c. medium density d. wind direction
15. The angle between the incident light ray and the reflected light ray is 40° , so the angle of reflection is
- a. 20° b. 40° c. 80° d. 90°
16. The number of teeth gear in savart's wheel increase, the of the produced sound increase
- a. amplitude b. intensity c. frequency d. quality
17. All the following from natural phenomena related to light refraction except.....
- a. echo b. mirage c. seeing objects higher than normal position
18. The human ear can hear sound of frequency.....
- a. 300 Hz b. 30 KHz c. 50 KHz
19. If the angle between the incident light ray and the reflecting surface = 40° , so the angle of reflection of light =
- a. 30° b. 40° c. 50° d. 60°
20. The sound of frequency 200 Hz is than the sound of frequency 100 Hz
- a. stronger b. sharper c. weaker d. harsher
21. The amplitude of the harmonic tone is that of fundamental tone.
- a. smaller than b. larger than c. equal to d. (a) and (b) are correct
22. The doctors use waves which have frequency to break down kidney and uterus stones.
- a. less than 20 Hz b. 20 Hz c. more than 20 KHz
23. When a light ray passes from glass to air, it refracts to the normal.
- a. near to b. away from c. perpendicular to
24. If the distance between sound source and the ear increases 3 times, so intensity of sound.....
- a. decreases to - b. increases 3 times c. decreases to - d. increases 9 times
25. All the following are examples of the oscillatory motion except.....
- a. swing b. spring c. rotary bee d. tuning fork
26. is (are) mechanical waves.
- a. water waves only b. sound waves only c . both (a) and (b)
27. All the following are electromagnetic waves except.....
- a. light b. sound c. x-ray d. radio
28. The periodic time of an oscillating body which makes 240 oscillations in one minute -
- a. 1 sec. b. 0.25 sec. c. 0.5 sec. d. 4 sec.
29. A vibrating body makes 240 complete oscillation in one minute , its periodic time equals
-sec.($\frac{1}{4}$ - 2 - $\frac{1}{2}$ - 4)

30. If the angle between the incident light ray and reflected light ray is 60° , so the angle of reflection equals(15° - 30° - 90° - 120°)
31. The wave transfersin its direction of propagation. (particles - energy - matter - force)
32. The human ear cans sounds of frequency(50 KHz 30 KHz- 300 Hz -10 Hz).
33. Inflorescence is a group of On a floral axile. (Fruits - leaves - seeds - flowers).
34. Which of the following graphs represents the relation between frequency (F) and periodic time (T)? Why?



35. The complete oscillation includes successive displacement. (One two three - four).
36. Sound velocity through air may be (330 m / sec .only 340 m/sec 350 m / sec - all previous answers)
37. From the opposite figure the ratio between the angle of incidence to the angle of refraction equals..... (6/5 - 3/5 - 3/2 - 2/3).
38. If sound frequency 3000 vibrations second is produced, we call its waves are Waves (sonic - ultrasonic - infrasonic - transverse).
39. Media that we can see object less clearly through them called..... (Opaque media - transport media translucent media spectrum colours).
40. Light waves arewaves (mechanical transverse - electromagnetic transverse - electromagnetic longitudinal - mechanical longitudinal).
41. A simple pendulum make one amplitude in 0.01 of a second, its frequency is.....Hz (0.04 -0.004 -.25 - 0.25).
42. The figurerepresents the relation between the intensity of sound and the square of amplitude of vibration of a vibrating body.



43. The sound of frequency 200 Hz is than the sound of frequency 100 Hz.
a- sharper b-stronger c-harsher d-weaker
44. The left ovary in female human produces a mature (ripe) ovum every.days.
a-24 b-56 c-28 d-30
45. It is more common for the cut to be a branch carrying many
a-leaves b-fruits c-stems d- buds

46. If the angle between the incident sound ray and the reflecting surface is 50° , so the angle between the incident sound ray and the reflected sound ray equals.....
 a- 40° b- 50° c- 80° d- 60°
47. The complete oscillation include displacements.
 a-one b-two c-three d-four
48. if the distance between the center of the third compression and the center of the fifth compression equal 20 cm , the wavelength of this wave is
 a-40 cm b-20 cm c-10 cm d-5 cm
49. Flowers can be pollinated by
 a-insects b-air c-man d-all the previous answers
50. The doctors use waves with a frequencyto break down kidney's stones.
 a-less than 20 Hz b-20Hz c-10 Hz d-more than 20Hz
51. The male reproductive organ in flower is
 a-calyx b-corolla c-androecium d-gynoecium

Give reasons:

2-FLAX plant reproduce by Auto pollination.

.....

2-Auto pollination can't happen in sunflower.

.....

.....

3-Oscillatory motion is considered as a periodic motion.

.....

.....

4-The energy of red light photon is less than that of orange light photon.

.....

5-Palm flower are unisexual.

.....

.....

6-The absolute refractive index for any transparent medium is always greater than one.....

.....

7-The product of frequency and periodic time equals one.

.....

.....

8-If a sound ray is incident perpendicular to a reflecting surface, it reflects on itself.

.....

.....

9-The petals of corolla are colorful and scented.

.....

.....

10-The two testes lie outside the body in scrotal sac.

11-The waves due to vibration of strings are mechanical transverse waves.

13-Fallopian tube is lined with cilia.

14-The uterus is a suitable organ for the growth of embryo.

16-Peach fruit has one seed, while the pea fruit contains more than one seed.

17-Piano's sound differs from violin's sound even if they have the same intensity and pitch.

18-We see lightning before hearing thunder.

19-The use of ultrasonic waves in milk sterilization.

20-The sound can be heard from all surrounding directions.

23-Pollen grains of wind pollinated flowers are produced in a huge number.

24-The seminal fluid is alkaline.

25-Sound intensity increases when the source of sound touches a resonance body.

26-Man can't reproduce asexually

27-The inability to see the impurities present in black honey.

28-The baby can be born in the seventh month of pregnancy.

What happens when?

1- The sperm has no tail.

2- Decreasing the amplitude of the wave into half (concerning to sound intensity).

3- To the ovary of the flower after fertilization.

4- The frequency increasing double (concerning to periodic time).

5- When the length of violin string decreases during playing.

6- When incidence of a white light ray on one face of a triangular glass prism.

Put (✓) or (x) and correct the wrong ones:

1-Complete oscillation is the maximum displacement done by the oscillating body away from its original position. ()

2-The wall of the ovary after fertilization forms the coat of the ovary. ()

3-Cartoon and human skin are examples of opaque medium. ()

4-Pollination by air is done in case of the feathery anther. ()

5-The measuring unit of sound intensity is watt/ m². ()

6-Echo is the repetition of sound produced due to its refraction. ()

7-The carpel consists of ovary, style and stigma. ()

8-Human ear can hear sound ranges between 20 Hz to 20000 Hz. ()

9-The complete oscillation includes 3 displacement. ()

10-Periodic time + frequency = one ()

11-We hearing thunder before seeing lightning. ()

12-Savart's wheel used to determine sound intensity. ()

13-Movement of pendulum is a wave motion. ()

14-Sound velocity in air is less than that in liquid. ()

15-Anthers produce ovules. ()

16-Metallic pots are used in microwave oven. ()

17-Sound can't travel through space. ()

18-The speed of mechanical waves are relatively low. ()

19-Concave surfaces are used to concentrate sound waves. ()

20-The temperature of testes is four degrees below the normal body temperature. ()

21-Mixed pollination in palm trees is carried out by man. ()

22-Reproduction by tuber happens in orange. ()

- 23-The depth of the sea determined from the relation $d = Vt / 2$ ()
- 24-Sonic waves are used in sterilizing food substances. ()
- 25-Violet color has the longest wavelength. ()
- 26-Androeceum is the female reproductive organ in the flower. ()
- 27-Sperms transfer from testes to urethra through the epididymis. ()
- 28-The lowest point in transverse wave is called crest ()

What is meant by:

1-Sound quality:

.....

.....

2-Amplitude:

.....

.....

3-Mixed pollination:

.....

.....

4-Fertilization:

.....

.....

5-Scrotal sac:

.....

.....

6-Corolla:

.....

.....

7-Wavelength:

.....

.....

8-Light intensity:

.....

.....

9-Sound pitch:

.....

.....

10-Inverse square law of sound:

.....

.....

11-The absolute refractive index:.....

.....

.....

Mention one use of:

1-savart's wheel:

.....

2-Ultrasonic waves in military field:

.....

3-The mid-piece of a sperm:

.....

5-Calyx in flower:

.....

6-Fallopian tube:

.....

7-Seminal fluid:

.....

8-Jacuzzi (physiotherapy tubes):

.....

9-The vas deference:

.....

10-Radio waves:

.....

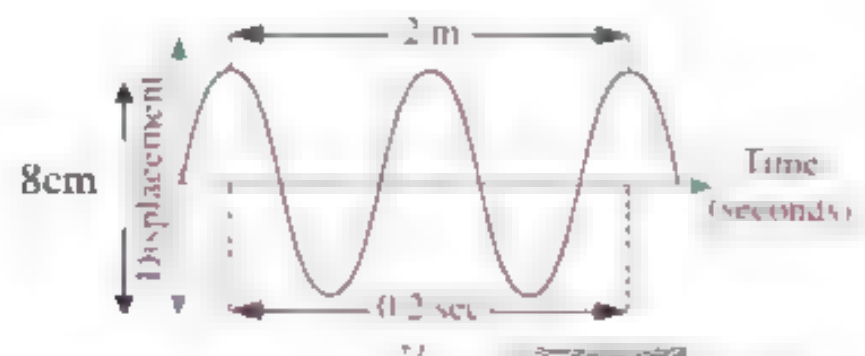
11-The uterus:

.....

STUDY FIGURES

1- From the opposite figure calculate

1. Wavelength
2. Periodic time
3. Frequency
4. Wave velocity



2- Look at the opposite figure, and then answer the following questions:

- a. What does the figure represent?
- b. Label the figure.

3- Look at the opposite diagram then answer the following:

- a. What is the name of this system?
- b. Replace the numbers on the figure by the suitable labels.
- c. What is the organ which....?
 - I. Ova are produced
 - II. The ovum is fertilized
 - III. Fetus is growing
 - IV. The embryo delivered to life
 - V. Secrete progesterone



1- Look at the opposite figure, and then answer the following questions:

- what is the sex of the flower
- Label the figure
- The organ which consists of parts (7), (8) and (9) is called..
- The organ which consists of parts 5 and 6 is called.....



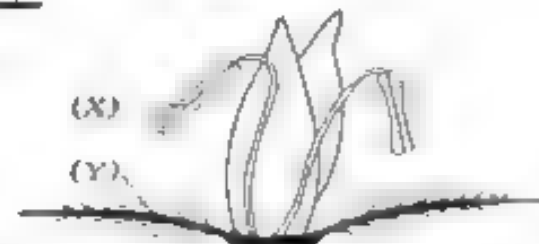
2- Mention the sex in each flower from the following:



The opposite figure shows a flower being pollinated by wind (air):

A-Write the labels for each of (X) and (Y).

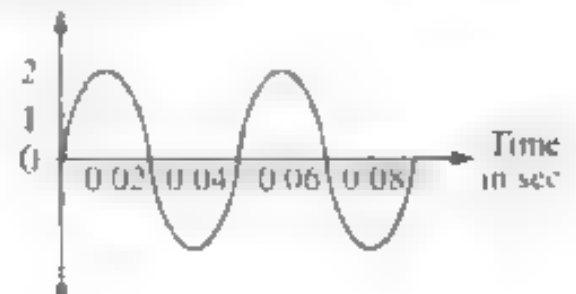
B-Mention two characteristics that make this flower pollinated by wind (air).



3- The given shows the relation between displacement and time for a transfers wave which moves through water with velocity 20 m /sec from the figure find:

- The amplitude of the wave.
- The wavelength.

Displacement (cm.)



4- In the given figure, which angle represents angle of incidence and angle of reflection?

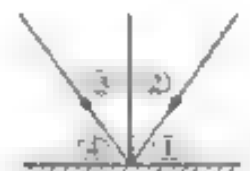
What is the relation between them?

From the opposite figure:

1. What does the angle represent:

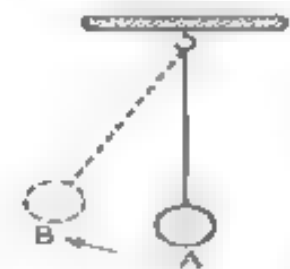
- Angle of incidence
- Angle of refraction

2. Which of the media (A) or (B) has more optical density?

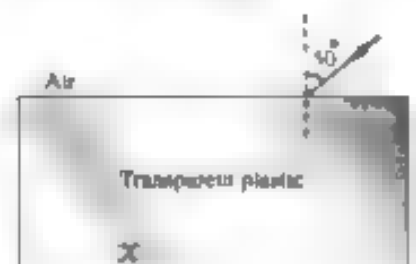


5- In opposite figure:

A simple pendulum vibrating with a frequency of 5 Hz. calculate the time taken by the pendulum to reach the maximum displacement away from its original potion.

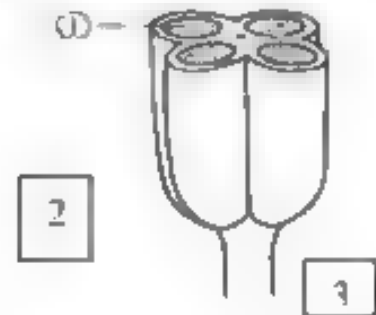


6- Complete the path of rays of the following figure and calculate the angle of emergence from point (X) given that the optical density of air is less than plastic.



7- The following figure represents an organ from the flower, study the figure
then answer the question:

1. Name the organ in the figure.
2. Mention label.



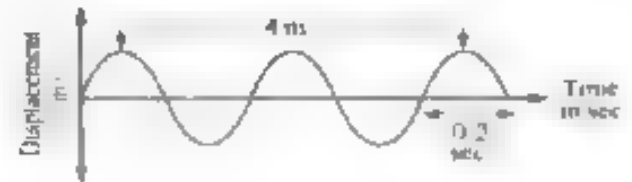
8- From the opposite figure:

Wavelength

Periodic time

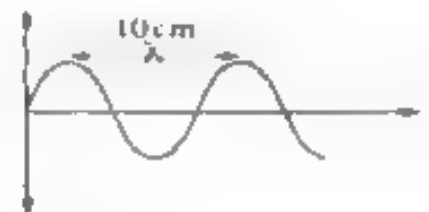
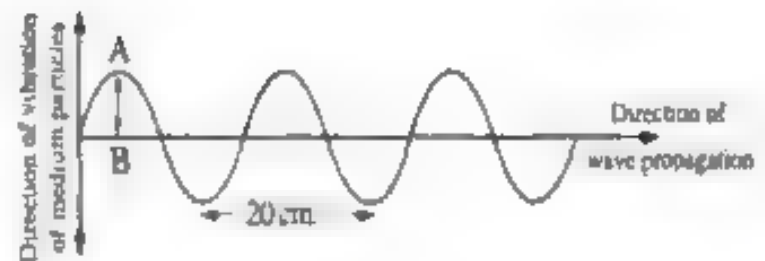
Frequency

Wave velocity

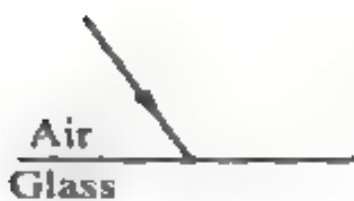


9- Study the opposite figure, and then complete:

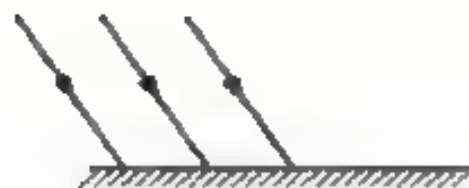
- The distance \overline{AB} is called
- Number of waves is
- Wavelength is
- Knowing that the frequency of this wave is 30 Hz, calculate its velocity of propagation.
- What is the kind of this wave and what is its velocity of propagation when it produces 600 vibrations in a minute



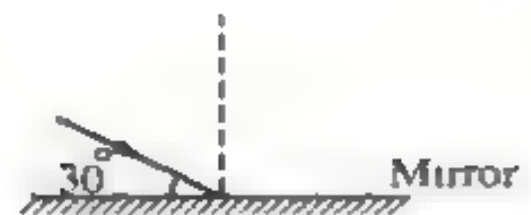
10- Complete the path way of the rays on the following, figures and draw them completely in your answer paper.



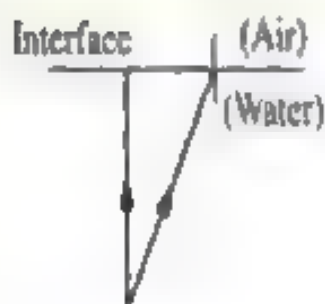
(1)



(2)



(3)



(1)



(2)



(3)

Correct the underlined word:

1. The stamen consists of stigma, style and ovary.
2. The corolla is the male reproductive organ in the flower
3. Ovaries produce sperm and male hormone.
4. The egg contains quarter of the genital material of plant species
5. Palm trees are pollinated by air.
6. The two glands that lie outside the body in scrotal sac are called two anthers.
7. From type of reproduction are sexual and bisexual.
8. The estrogen hormones are responsible for pregnancy take place and continue.
9. In pollination by water, the flower has feathery like and sticky.
10. The rose is a group of flowers arranged on the same axle.
11. Ovule consists of stigma, style and ovary.
12. The ovum is a mobile cell, of a relatively small size.
13. The ovaries are adapted to receive the ovum and deliver it to the uterus.
14. Sugarcane is reproduced by grafting.
15. Penis transfers the sperms from the testis to the urethra.
16. The angle of incidence light ray is greater than angle of reflection.
17. The sound velocity through liquids is less than that through gases.
18. Human ear can distinguish sounds of frequency ranging between 10: 10000 Hz.
19. Infrasonic waves can be used to determine industrial defects.
20. Angle of refraction - angle of reflection
21. Particles of the medium vibrate along the direction of the wave propagation in the transverse wave

Circles the odd word, and then write the relation between the rests:

1. Pendulum's motion / spring motion / rotary bee motion / stretched string motion.
2. 21 Hz / 19 Hz / 10 Hz / 5 Hz

Mention the relation between:

1. The frequency and wavelength.
2. Amplitude and complete oscillation of an oscillating body.
3. The absolute refractive index of a medium and velocity of light through this medium.

Problem:

- 1- Sound waves of frequency 200 Hz and wavelength 1.7 meter. Calculate the velocity of sound waves propagation through air.
.....
- 2- Calculate the wavelength in micrometer for a light wave of frequency 6×10^8 megahertz and its velocity is 3×10^8 m/sec.
.....
- 3- Calculate the velocity of a wave, its frequency is 100 megahertz and its wavelength is 0.3 meter.
.....
- 4- If the distance between sun and earth is 1.47×10^{11} meters, calculate the time required for the light to travel from the sun to earth.
.....
- 5- If the absolute refractive index of water is $4/3$ and the velocity of light through water is 2.25×10^8 m/sec, calculate the velocity of through air.
.....
- 6- Sound waves have a frequency 400 Hz in air and its wavelength is 85 cm. calculate the velocity of these waves.
.....
- 7- Calculate the number of rotation in 2 minutes made by savart's wheel producing sound of frequency 300 Hz. If the metallic plate touches one gear of 100 teeth.
.....



BEST WISHES
MR.SAID



Final Revision

Mr. Ahmed Elbasha

• (1) Write the scientific term:

- 1 Non-audible waves whose frequencies are less than 20 Hz. (.....)
- 2 Maximum displacement of the oscillating body away from its rest position. (.....)
- 3 The transfer of pollen grains from the anthers of a flower to the stigmas of another flower of the same kind. (.....)
- 4 The measuring unit of noise intensity. (.....)
- 5 The flower that has four whorls. (.....)
- 6 The ability of the medium to refract light. (.....)
- 7 The flower which contains both androecium and gynoecium. (.....)
- 8 The motion produced as a result of the vibration of the particles of the medium at a certain moment in a definite direction. (.....)
- 9 The motion of an oscillating body when it passes by a fixed point on its path two successive times in the same direction. (.....)
- 10 It is an external stimulus that affects the ear and causes hearing. (.....)
- 11 The process of transfer pollen grains from the flower anther to the stigma. (.....)
- 12 A tool is used to determine the pitch of an unknown tone. (.....)
- 13 A group of green leaves each of them is called sepal. (.....)
- 14 The cell resulting from the fusion of the pollen grain and the ovum nuclei. (.....)

- 15 The reflection in which light rays recoil in many different directions when falling on the rough surface.
- 16 The amount of light that falling perpendicular to a unit area of a surface in one second.
- 17 The property of sound by which the human ear can be distinguish between sharp and harsh sounds
- 18 The time taken by the oscillating body to make one complete oscillation.
- 19 The highest point in the transverse wave.
- 20 The measuring unit of sound intensity
- 21 The number of complete oscillations made by the body in one second.
- 22 It is a natural phenomenon that takes place on the desert roads at noon especially in the summer times.
- 23 The change of light path when it travels from a transparent medium to another.
- 24 A disturbance that propagates and transfers energy along the direction of propagation
- 25 The angle between the emergent light ray and the normal.
- 26 Angle of incidence= Angle of reflection
- 27 The periodic motion of an oscillating body around its rest point, where the motion is repeated through equal intervals of time.
- 28 Waves that need medium to travel and can't travel in space
- 29 A property by which the human ear can distinguish between strong and weak sounds.
- 30 Rebounding of light waves in the same medium due to meeting a reflecting surface.
- 31 An angle between the incident light ray and the normal at the point of incidence on the interface.
- 32 The flower that contains the four whorls

- 33 The point of the lowest density and pressure in the longitudinal wave (.....)
- 34 Bodies don't allow the passage of light through them. (.....)
- 35 A new method to produce large numbers of plants from small parts of it. (.....)
- 36 A floral whorl in the flower, whose function to attract insects as it is colorful and scented. (.....)
- 37 The time needed by the oscillatory body to make a complete oscillation. (.....)
- 38 Waves of frequencies ranging from 20 Hz to 20000 Hz. (.....)
- 39 The intensity of sound at a certain point is inversely proportional to the square of the distance between this point and the sound. (.....)
- 40 The scientist who discovered that the energy of photon depends on its frequency. (.....)
- 41 The ability of the medium to refract light rays. (.....)
- 42 Fusion of the nucleus of the male cell with the nucleus of the female cell. (.....)
- 43 The disturbance that propagates and transfers energy in the direction of propagation (.....)
- 44 The area in the longitudinal wave, at which the medium particles are of the highest density and pressure (.....)
- 45 The distance that a wave travels in one second. (.....)
- 46 The product of Planck's constant times the frequency of photon. (.....)
- 47 A modern way of multiplying a small part of the plant to get a large number of plants (.....)
- 48 The ratio between the speed of light in air and its speed in a transparent medium. (.....)
- 49 Wave consists of crests and troughs. (.....)

50	Short stem where the leaves developed and modified into reproductive organs.	(.....)
51	The waves which need a medium to propagate.	(.....)
52	The reflection in which the light rays recoil in many directions, when falling on a rough surface.	(.....)
53	A phenomenon that appears in the desert as a result of reflection and refraction of light.	(.....)
54	The property by which the ears can distinguish between sounds with respect to the nature of the source even if they are equal in pitch and intensity.	(.....)
55	The motion produced as a result of the vibration of the particles of the medium at a certain moment and in a certain direction	(.....)
56	The angel between the reflected ray and the normal at the incidence point on the reflecting surface.	(.....)
57	The ability of the medium to refract light rays.	(.....)
58	The number of complete oscillations in one second.	(.....)
59	Sound waves their frequency is more than 20000 Hz.	(.....)
60	Incident ray, reflected ray and normal line, all locate in one plane which is perpendicular on reflecting surface.	(.....)
61	An instrument used to determine the frequency of unknown sound tone.	(.....)
62	A design composed of a tube, where water moves in the form of circular waves for treating sprains and cramps.	(.....)
63	Sound waves have frequency less than 20 Hz.	(.....)
64	A male hormone that responsible for the appearance of secondary sex characters	(.....)

(2) Choose the right answer:

1. The zygote contains of the genetic material of the sperm.
a. half b. double c. quarter d. three times
2. The light ray refracts ... the normal when it travels from air to glass.
a. near to b. away from c. perpendicular to d. along
3. All the following are from the factors affecting sound intensity except the
a. amplitude b. frequency c. density of medium d. wind direction
4. The ovule after fertilization becomes a
a. seed. b. seed coat. c. fruit. d. coat of fruit.
5. The amplitude of the simple pendulum is of a complete vibration.
a. four times. b. a quarter. c. a half d. double
6. The quantum of energy of green light is the quantum of energy of yellow light.
a. greater than b. equal to c. less than d. no correct answer
7. Light waves are waves.
a. mechanical transverse b. electromagnetic longitudinal
c. electromagnetic transverse d. mechanical longitudinal
8. A sound wave travels in air with velocity 330 m/s and has a wavelength of 0.1 m, its frequency is
a. 330 KHz. b. 3300 Hz. c. 33 KHz. d. 330 Hz.
9. From the typical flowers is
a. palm b. maize c. petunia d. pumpkins
10. The absolute refractive index of water is
a. 0.5 b. 0.33 c. 0.33 d. 1.33
11. The ovum contains of the genetic material of the plant species
a. double b. half c. quarter d. all
12. The artificial vegetative reproduction is done in plants by
a. grafting. b. cutting. c. tissue culture. d. all the previous.
13. When the incident light ray reflects on itself, the angle of incidence equals
a. 0° b. 90° c. 120° d. 180°
14. When the distance between the source of light and the surface of a wall is doubled, the light intensity on the surface
a. decreases to a quarter. b. increases to double.
c. remains constant. d. no correct answer
15. The speed of the ball of the simple pendulum ... as we move away from the rest position.
a. doesn't affect b. decreases c. is doubled d. no correct answer

16. The .. color light in the spectrum colours has the highest deviation.
a. white b. red c. violet d. yellow
17. The corolla leaves are called
a. petals. b. carpels. c. stamens. d. sepals
18. Regular reflection appeared on
a. the skin b. a p an mirror c. a tree leaf. d. a piece of wood
19. Flowers pollinated by air characterized by all of the following except
a. hanged anthers. b. feathery like stigmas
c. scented petals d. light pollen grains.
20. If the distance between the center of the third compression and that of the fifth compression is 20 cm, the wavelength of this wave is
a. 40 cm b. 20 cm c. 10 cm d. 5 cm
21. Pollen grains are formed inside the of the flower.
a. carpel b. anther c. ovary d. calyx
22. The photon energy= Plank's constant x
a. wavelength b. velocity c. amplitude d. frequency
23. The distance between two successive compressions is called
a. frequency b. periodic time. c. wavelength d. velocity
24. If the frequency of an oscillating body is 10 Hz, so the periodic time is
a. 10 sec b. 0.01 sec c. 0.1 sec. d. 1 sec.
25. The sound of frequency 500 Hz is than the sound of frequency 100 Hz.
a. stronger b. sharper c. weaker d. harsher
26. When the distance between the light source and a certain surface is doubled, the light intensity on the surface
a. decreases to quarter b. increases four times.
c. is doubled. d. remains constant.
27. The angle of incidence of light is its angle of reflection.
a. larger than b. smaler than c. equal to d. no correct answer
28. After fertilization, the ovary develops to become a
a. fruit b. sepal. c. petal. d. flower.
29. Tulip is an example for flower.
a. female b. male c. bisexual.
30. After fertilization, the develops to become a seed.
a. flower b. ovary c. ovule
31. Sound of frequency 200 Hz is than sound of frequency 100 Hz.
a. sharper b. stronger c. harsher d. weaker

32. If the angle between the incident light ray and the reflected light ray is 90° , so the angle of incidence equals
- a. 0° b. 90° c. 45° d. no correct answer
33. The light waves are waves.
- a. mechanical transverse b. electromagnetic transverse
c. mechanical longitudinal d. electromagnetic longitudinal
34. The floral whorl, which is absent in the female flower is
- a. calyx. b. corolla. c. androecium. d. gynoecium
35. The sound velocity is maximum in
- a. vacuum. b. gases. c. liquids. d. solids
36. The periodic time of a tuning fork which makes 240 waves in one minute equals ..
- a. 1 sec. b. 4 sec c. 0.5 sec. d. 25 sec.
37. waves are longitudinal waves.
- a. Water b. Light c. Sound d. Radio
38. If the angle between the incident light ray and the reflected light ray is 30° so, the angle of reflection is
- a. 30 b. 15 c. 60 d. 40
39. Pollen grains are produced from the
- a. ovary b. calyx. c. anther. d. gynoecium.
40. All the following are factors affecting sound intensity except
- a. amplitude of vibration b. frequency
c. medium density d. wind direction
41. A medium that prevents light to pass through it is called medium.
- a. transparent b. translucent c. opaque d. no correct answer
42. The submerged object in water as a fish is seen in an apparent position slightly above its real position due to of the light rays.
- a. refraction b. reflection c. analysis d. total internal reflection
43. From the methods of cross pollination is
- a. air b. insects. c. human. d. all of them.
44. White light analyzes into spectrum colours.
- a. 4 b. 5 c. 7 d. 9
45. The measuring unit of wave velocity is
- a. meter b. meter-sec c. Hz. d. sec.
46. If the angle between the incident light ray and the reflected light ray is 40° , so the angle of reflection equals
- a. 90° b. 80° c. 20°

47. The doctors use waves with a frequency to break down kidney stones.
a. less than 20 Hz b. 20 Hz c. more than 20 KHz
48. Sound intensity in air is that in carbon dioxide.
a. less than b. more than c. equal to
49. The absolute refractive index of any material is always one.
a. less than b. more than c. equal
50. In reflection, the reflected rays are reflected in many directions.
a. un.form b. .rregular c. both (a) and (b)
51. All of these sounds are of uniform frequency except the sound of
a. piano. b. vio in. c. loudspeakers. d. guitar.
52. The highest point in the transverse wave is called
a. trough. b. compression. c. crest. d. rarefaction
53. All the following are electromagnetic waves except waves.
a. light b. sound c. infrared d. radio
54. The voice of Adam differs from that of Sara because they are different in
a. age. b. intensity. c. pitch. d. kind.
55. The quantum of energy of green light is the quantum of energy of yellow light.
a. greater than b. equal to c. smaller than d. no correct answer
56. media do not allow light to pass through it.
a. Transparent b. Translucent c. Opaque d. no correct answer
57. The floral whorl which is absent in the female flower is
a. calyx b. corol a c. androecium. d. gynoecium
58. If the angle between the incident light ray and the reflected light ray is 90° , so the angle of reflection will be equal
a. 0° b. 30° c. 45° d. 90°
59. Plank's constant = the photon energy divided by photon
a. frequency b. density. c. wavelength d. amplitude
60. Doctors use waves of a frequency to break down kidney and ureter stones.
a. more than 20 Hz b. less than 20 KHz
c. 20 Hz d. more than 20 KHz
61. The produced fruit by grafting belongs to the type of the
a. scion. b. cut. c. stock. d. bud.
62. The maximum displacement made by the oscillating body away from its original position is
a. amp itude. b. frequency c. period.c time. d. complete.

63. The distance between two successive troughs or two successive crests in the transverse wave is

- a. wavelength b. amplitude c. frequency d. wave velocity

64. Pollination in coloured flowers takes place by

- a. insects. b. man. c. water. d. air.

65. The sound velocity is measured in unit.

- a. Hertz b. m/sec. c. decibel d. metre

66. The human skin is considered as a/an medium.

- a. transparent b. opaque c. translucent d. no correct answer

67. If the light speed in air is higher than that in another transparent medium, so the refractive index is .

- a. zero b. 1 c. more than 1 d. less than 1

68. Two gears of Savart's wheel rotate at a same velocity, if the number of teeth of the first gear is 90 teeth and the number of the second is 60 teeth, then the ratio between their frequencies is

- a. 1 : 2 b. 3 : 2 c. 2 : 1 d. 5 : 2

69. Artificial vegetative reproduction by cutting can be done in ...

- a. peach. b. palm. c. grapes. d. olive

70. The measuring unit of noise intensity is

- a. decibel. b. Hz. c. watt.m² d. metre.

71. All of the following plants reproduce sexually except

- a. bean plant. b. pea plant. c. potato. d. olive plant.

72. When distance between sound source and the ear is doubled, the sound intensity ..

- a. decrease to its half b. increases twice.
c. decreases to its quarter d. increases four times

73. The male reproductive organ in the flower is ..

- a. gynoecium. b. corolla. c. calyx. d. androecium.

74. The light ray refract the normal when it travels from air to glass.

- a. near to b. away from c. perpendicular to d. along

75. A pencil seems broken when it is placed in a glass cup of water due to of light.

- a. critical angle b. mirage c. refraction d. reflection

76. An organ which is responsible for formation of ova in the flower is . . .

- a. another b. ovary. c. corolla. d. stamen.

77. Sound wave travels in air with velocity of 340 m/s. and its frequency is 20 Hz. The wavelength of it is
- a. 14 cm. b. 170 cm c. 170 m. d. 1700 cm
78. The plant ovary produces
- a. Pollen grains. b. ovum. c. sperms. d. ovule
79. is a short stem where leaves developed and modified into reproductive organs.
- a. Tuber b. Flower c. Stock d. Scion
80. The colorful and scented flower leaves are called
- a. sepal.s. b. stamens. c. carpels. d. petals.
81. The human ear cannot hear sound of frequency
- a. 50 Hz. b. 300 Hz. c. 10 Hz.
82. The male reproductive organ in flower is
- a. gynoecium. b. androecium. c. corolla.
83. The ovum contains of the genetic material of the plant species.
- a. half b. all. c. quarter
84. The artificial vegetative reproduction is done by
- a. cutting. b. grafting. c. all the previous.
85. Velocity of sound in air equals m/s.
- a. 340 b. 1500 c. 3×10^8
86. From artificial vegetative reproduction
- a. cutting. b. grating. c. tissue culture. d. (a) , (b) and (c)
87. Calyx consists of a group of green leaves each of them is called ..
- a. sepal. b. carpel c. petal d. micropyle
88. The result of multiplying frequency of an oscillating body by its periodic time equals
- a. one b. negative value c. constant value. d. variable value.
89. A natural phenomenon takes place on the desert roads at noon due to reflection and refraction of the light ..
- a. lightning. b. thunder. c. mirage. d. rainbow
90. After fertilization, the ovule develops into
- a. ovary. b. fruit. c. seed. d. seed coat
91. We can hear all of the following sounds except .
- a. 40 Hz. b. 60 KHz. c. 10 KHz. d. 60 Hz

92. Light refraction is due to the difference in _____ through different media.
a. sound intensity
b. nature of the surface
c. light velocity
d. all the previous answer
93. The absolute refractive index of any material is always . .
a. more than one. b. less than one. c. equal to one. d. equal zero.
94. The zygote contains . . . of the genetic material of the plant species.
a. half b. all c. quarter d. third
95. The artificial vegetative reproduction is done in plants by
a. cutting b. grafting. c. tissue culture. d. all the previous.
96. The flower is a modified
a. stem, b. leaf c. root d. branch
97. The transverse waves consists of
a. crests and compressions. c. crests and troughs.
b. compressions and rarefactions. d. rarefactions and troughs
98. Sound of different musical instruments can be differentiated from each other by ...
a. harmonic tones b. fundamental tone.
c. sound intensity d. sound pitch.
99. The submerged object in water is seen in an apparent position slightly above its real position due to of light.
a. reflection b. interference c. diffraction d. refraction
100. The male genital system consists of vas deferens, penis and . . .
a- urethra b- cervix c- vagina d- endometrium

•(3) Complete the following:

1. is a transparent medium of light but wood is a(an) medium.
2. The ovule inside the ovary is converted into after fertilization
3. waves are used in breaking the stones of kidneys and ureters
4. Sharp tones have frequencies, while rough tones have frequencies
5. is the male reproductive organ in the plant, while is the female reproductive organ in the plant.
6. Harmonic tones are lower in and higher in than fundamental tones.
7. In transverse wave, the particles of the medium vibrate the direction of wave propagation
8. In the flower, the corolla consists of colored leaves, each part is called
9. The ratio between the velocity of light through air to the velocity of light through another transparent medium is known as
10. The outer whorl of the flower is the and it consists of leaves called
11. Angle of is the angle between the refracted light ray and
12. The measuring unit of noise intensity is, while the measuring unit of the periodic time is
13. The crest in the wave is equivalent to the in the longitudinal wave.
14. The velocity of the oscillating body reaches its value when it passes its rest position.
15. Transverse wave consists of and
16. When light travels from a medium of optical density to another of optical density, it refracts far from the normal line
17. Types of pollination are and
18. Fertilization is process of fusion the male cell nucleus with nucleus to form
19. If the angle between the incident light ray and the reflecting surface is 25° , so the angle of reflection =
20. The frequency of sonic waves ranges between Hz to KHz.
21. The voice of women is pitched, while the voice of men is pitched.
22. The cell produced from the fusion of pollen grain with the ovum nucleus is called

23. Sound is the property by which the ear can distinguish between harsh and sharp sounds.
24. Waves are classified according to the ability to propagate and transfer energy into and waves.
25. Complete oscillation consists of displacements (amplitudes).
26. Max Planck proved that the energy of light wave consists of energy quanta known as
27. The calyx of the flower consists of green leaves called
28. Stamen consists of anther and
29. Savart's wheel is used to determine the of an unknown tone.
30. The stigmas are feathery like and sticky to
31. is the reflection of light rays when they meet a rough surface.
32. A pencil partially immersed in water appears as being
33. The periodic time of an oscillating body which makes 480 oscillations in one minute equals
34. The measuring unit of noise intensity is, while is the measuring unit of the amplitude.
35. After fertilization, the ovary grows forming the, while the ovule converted into
36. The glass prism is used to analyse the light into colors
37. As the amplitude increases, the sound intensity
38. Infrasonic waves are sound waves of frequencies less than Hz.
39. When a light ray falls perpendicular on a reflecting surface the angle of reflection equals
40. Sound pitch is a property by which ear can distinguish between and
41. Sound wave velocity \times
42. motion is the motion which is regularly in equal periods of time.
43. Sound travels through air as pulses of and
44. In the uniform reflection, the light rays reflect in direction when they fall on a surface.

45. The energy of the photon is _____, proportional to the _____ of the light wave.
46. _____ color has the longest wavelength, while _____ has the shortest wavelength.
47. If the vertical distance between crest and trough is 4 cm, the amplitude equals _____ cm.
48. _____ are transverse waves, while _____ waves may be longitudinal or transverse waves.
49. Oscillatory motion and _____ motion is from _____ motion.
50. Light intensity is _____ proportional to _____ of the distance between the surface and the source.
51. The flower of pumpkins is _____ flower, while the flower of tulip is _____ flower.
52. When you look at a coin in a glass of water, its _____ position appears to be lower than the _____ position.
53. The maximum displacement done by the oscillating body away from its rest point is called _____.
54. Stamen of the flower consists of _____.
55. The measuring unit of the frequency is _____ but the measuring unit of the noise intensity is _____.
56. Pollen grains which spread by wind are produced by _____ numbers, and their weight is _____.
57. Sounds can be classified into two groups, musical tones of _____ frequency and noises of _____ frequency.
58. The human skin is considered _____ medium, while pure glass is _____ medium for light.
59. The sound is from _____ waves that can't travel through _____.
60. In a flower, the calyx consists of _____, but group of petals form _____.
61. The high-pitched sound waves have high _____, and small _____.
62. There are two types of periodic motion which are _____ motion and _____ motion.

63. Light is the change of light path when it travels from a transparent medium to another one of different
64. The light velocity is the distance
65. Light travels through the media in lines
66. Sound waves are longitudinal waves because particles of the medium vibrate the direction of wave propagation
67. The light reflection is classified in two types which are and
68. From properties of light is that light travels in lines.
69. The frequency of the oscillation body is measured by unit called
70. The measuring unit of sound intensity is while that of noise intensity is
71. The angle of incidence the angle of reflection
72. In the waves, the particles of the medium vibrate perpendicular to the direction of wave propagation.
73. The are small cells that formed in the anther of the flower.
74. The sound intensity at a point is proportional to the square of the distance between this and the source of sound
75. Each carpel consists of a swollen part called ovary which connects with tube called and ending in
76. The frequency of sonic waves ranges between Hz and Hz
77. The amplitude equals of a complete oscillation
78. Sound is produced from of bodies.
79. The natural vegetative reproduction in potatoes is done by
80. Frequency of sonic wave, ranges between Hz and Hz.
81. is considered the simplest form of oscillatory motion
82. Calyx of a flower consists of green leaves called but corolla consists of colored leaves called
83. From the artificial vegetative reproduction in plant are and

84. If the angle between the incident light ray and reflected light ray is 100° , so the angle of reflection =, ..
85. The sound velocity is measured in unit while the sound intensity is measured in
86. The bisexual flower contains and, but the male flower contains only,
87. In reflection, rays are reflected in one direction
88. The complete oscillation include 4 displacements, each one is called
89. sound wave accompany the blowing of storms before rainfall.
90. After fertilization the ovary of the flower grows forming the

*(4) Correct the underlined words:

1	Sound pitch is increased by <u>decreasing</u> the frequency	(. . .)
2	A complete oscillation comprises of <u>two</u> amplitudes	(.)
3	The angle between the incident light ray and the reflected light ray = 100° , so the angle of reflection = <u>60°</u>	(.)
4	Reproduction by tubers can be used in <u>apples</u>	(.)
5	The human skin is considered as <u>translucent</u> medium	(.)
6	The energy of light quantum is directly proportional to its <u>wavelength</u>	(.)
7	The big colored flowers are pollinated by <u>air</u>	(.)
8	The crest in the transverse wave is equivalent to the <u>bottom</u> in the longitudinal wave	(.)
9	We see the submerged objects in water in a <u>lower</u> position than its real position	(.)
10	Fusion between the pollen grain and the ovum is called <u>pollination</u> .	(.)
11	Changing the light ray path when it faces a transparent object is considered <u>light reflection</u>	(.)
12	The light travels in <u>curved</u> lines.	(.)
13	The absolute refractive index of any material is always <u>smaller than one</u>	(.)
14	In pollination by <u>water</u> the flower has feathery like and sticky stigma	(.)
15	The movement of the clock pendulum is an example of <u>wave motion</u> .	(.)
16	The sound intensity <u>decreases</u> when the source of sound touches an empty box.	(.)
17	<u>Yellow</u> colour is the first colour in spectrum colors	(.)
18	Each carpel consists of ovary, <u>filament</u> and stigma	(.)
19	<u>Sonic</u> waves are used in sterilization of milk.	(.)
20	If the distance between the first crest and the second crest on the wave propagation is 10 cm, then the wavelength of this wave is <u>20</u> cm.	(.)
21	Human ear can distinguish between sound of frequencies ranging between <u>10</u> 20000 Hz.	(.)
22	<u>Ovule</u> consists of stigma, style and ovary	(.)
23	Particles of the medium vibrate along the direction of the wave propagation in the <u>transverse</u> wave	(.)

24	The angle of incident of a light ray is greater than the angle of reflection	(.....)
25	Rainbow phenomenon takes place on desert roads at noon specially in summer.	(.....)
26	Colored sepals attract insects for pollination	(.....)
27	Speed of sound in water is slower than in air .	(.....)
28	Reproduction by tubers can be used in apples and pears .	(.....)
29	Unit of sound intensity is Hertz .	(.....)
30	Harmonic tones accompanying the fundamental tone lower in pitch	(.....)
31	The wall of the ovule after fertilization forms the wall of the fruit.	(.....)
32	Reproduction by tuber happens in orange	(.....)
33	When the sound source touches a resonance box, the sound intensity decreases	(.....)
34	Grafting by wedge in which scion is attached to stock.	(.....)
35	Oscillatory motion is the motion that is repeated regularly in equal time.	(.....)
36	Light refraction is rebounding of light wave in the same medium	(.....)
37	Sweet potatoes is reproduced by grafting .	(.....)
38	The sound intensity decreases by increasing the density of the medium and vice versa.	(.....)
39	The result of multiplying the frequency of an oscillating body by its periodic time equals variable value .	(.....)
40	Angle of refraction = angle of reflection.	(.....)
41	Sugar cane is reproduced by grafting	(.....)
42	The wall of the ovary after fertilization form fruit	(.....)
43	The produced tone from tuning fork is called complicated tone .	(.....)
44	The flower which pollination is occurred by insects has hanged anther and sticky stigmas	(.....)
45	Light waves used in radars.	(.....)
46	Syphilis is caused by a special type of spherical bacteria	(.....)

•(5) Give reason for:

1. The periodic time decreases as the number of complete oscillations increases.
2. The pen seems broken when it is put in a glass of water
3. The use of ultrasonic waves in milk sterilization
4. Wood doesn't allow the passage of light through it.
5. Man sometimes has to pollinate palm trees.
6. When a light ray is incident perpendicular to the reflecting surface, it reflects on itself.
7. The waves produced due to vibration of strings are transverse mechanical waves.
8. Auto pollination can't happen in sunflower
9. The energy of red light photon is less than the energy of violet light photon.
10. Sound waves are mechanical waves while radio waves are electromagnetic waves.
11. Sound travelling in air has less intensity than that travelling in carbon dioxide.
12. Man cannot hear all sounds produced by dolphins.
13. Clear glass is a transparent medium.
14. Absolute refractive index of any transparent medium is always greater than one.

15. A light ray transfers from a transparent medium to another and doesn't refract.

16. We see lightning before hearing thunder.

17. The petals of corolla are colorful.

18. To pick up a coin which has fallen in water, we must look at it vertically.

19. The floor of the swimming pool appears higher than its real position.

20. Light can travel through space.

21. Oscillatory motion is considered as a periodic motion.

22. The flower of bean plant is bisexual.

23. Palm plant is unisexual.

24. Sound can be heard from all surrounding directions.

25. The petals of corolla are colored and scented.

26. The stigma of air pollinated flowers are feathery like and sticky.

27. The periodic time decrease as the number of complete oscillation increases.

28. The testes stop their production of testosterone hormone

•(6) What happen if:

1. The frequency of an oscillating body increases (concerning its periodic time) .
.....
2. The oscillating body passes its rest position during its movement (concerning its velocity).
.....
3. Decreasing the amplitude of the sound source to its half (concerning the sound intensity).
.....
4. A pollen grain falls on a stigma.
.....
5. The frequency of a wave is doubled (concerning the wavelength) when the wave velocity is constant.
.....
6. Incidence of a white light ray on one face of a triangular glass prism.
.....
7. Ovary after fertilization.
.....
8. A light ray travels from a transparent medium of high optical density to another of lower optical density.
.....
9. A light ray falls perpendicular to the interface between two different transparent media.
.....
10. When the distance between the light source and a surface is doubled (concerning the light intensity).
.....
11. When you put a ringing mobile phone on a resonance box (concerning the sound intensity).
.....

12. Incidence of light rays on a rough surface.

.....

13. Vibration of particles of a medium perpendicularly to the direction of wave propagation.

.....

14. The stigma of a flower doesn't secrete sugary solution after pollination process

.....

15. The sound wave travels from solid to water (concerning it's velocity)

.....

16. The wave length increases to the double value when the wave velocity is constant (concerning the frequency).

.....

17. A light ray falls perpendicular on a reflecting surface

.....

18. The distance between the sound source and the ear becomes double (concerning the sound intensity).

.....

*(7) Put (✓) or (X) :

1. The fish is seen higher than its real position in the fish tank. ()
2. The complete oscillation includes four successive amplitudes ()
3. The velocity of the oscillating body is maximum when it passes through the original position. ()
4. Androecium is the female reproductive organ in plant. ()
5. Stigma is the male reproductive organ in the flower ()
6. The movement of pendulum is an example for wave motion ()
7. Bats, dogs and dolphins can hear ultrasonic waves ()
8. The sound intensity decreases, when the source of sound touches an empty box ()
9. The light ray refracts towards the normal when it travels from air to glass ()
10. The velocity of the oscillating body is minimum when it passes its rest position ()
11. The corolla is the male reproductive organ in the flower ()
12. Infrasonic waves are used in breaking down stones of kidney ()
13. Sound can be heard from all directions that surround the sound source ()
14. Harmonic tones that accompany the fundamental tone are lower in pitch ()
15. Reproduction by tubers can be used in apples and pears. ()
16. Wood doesn't allow the passage of light through it. ()
17. The measuring unit of sound intensity is decibel. ()
18. Sound velocity through liquids is more than that through gases ()
19. The pollen grains of the air pollinated flowers are sticky and have coarse surface. ()
20. If the angle between the incident light ray and the reflecting surface is 40° , so the angle of reflection equals 40° according to the first law of light reflection. ()
21. The pendulum motion is an example of wave motion. ()
22. The typical flower contains three whorls ()
23. Drum is an example of the musical tones. ()
24. The energy of light = Constant \times Wavelength. ()
25. Androecium in the flower is responsible for producing pollen grains ()
26. The particles of the medium vibrate along the direction of the wave propagation in longitudinal wave ()

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 27. The sound intensity decreases when it touches a resonance box | () |
| 28. The swing is an example of periodic motion | () |
| 29. The typical flower contains three whorls. | () |
| 30. Light waves are electromagnetic transverse wave. | () |
| 31. Sound intensity increase as amplitude increase. | () |
| 32. Sound can be heard from all directions that surround the sound source | () |
| 33. Sound intensity increases when wind and sound waves are in the same direction | () |
| 34. The absolute refractive index for any transparent medium is less than 1 | () |
| 35. From ways of artificial vegetative reproduction are cutting, grafting and tubers | () |
| 36. The sound velocity through solids is less than that through liquids | () |
| 37. Sonication waves are used in sterilizing food substances. | () |
| 38. The wall of ovary after pollination forms the coat of the fruit. | () |
| 39. The sound intensity increases as the amplitude increases. | () |
| 40. Reproduction by tuber happens in orange and bitter orange | () |
| 41. The transverse wave consists of compressions and troughs. | () |

•(8) What is meant by Define ?

1. Complete oscillation.
2. Ultrasonic waves.
3. The inverse square law of light.
4. Sound pitch.
5. Flower.
6. Sonic waves.
7. Light intensity.
8. Periodic time.
9. Fertilization in plant.
10. Light refraction.
11. Absolute refractive index of water is 1.33
12. The wavelength of a sound wave is 1.5 m.
13. Regular reflection of light.
14. Angle of incidence of a light ray 30°
15. Mixed pollination.

16. Harmonic tones.

17. Speed of light.

18. Amplitude.

19. Sound intensity

20. First law of reflection.

21. The angle of reflection of a light ray equals 45°

22. The wave.

23. Light reflection.

24. Periodic motion

25. Pollination.

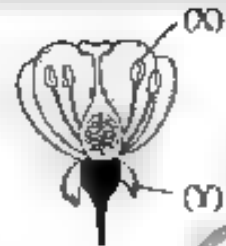
26. The amplitude of an oscillating body is 3 cm.

•(9) Problems

1

In the opposite figure :

1. Mention the name of parts (X) and (Y)
2. What is the function of part (Y) ?
3. Identify the sex of this flower.



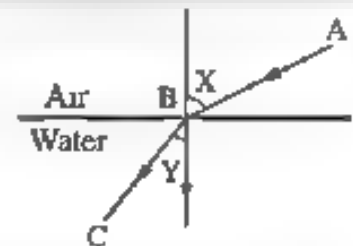
2

Calculate the frequency of a musical tone similar to the tone produced from Savart's wheel rotating with a velocity of 960 cycles in two minutes, knowing that the number of gear teeth = 30 teeth.

3

From the opposite figure, answer :

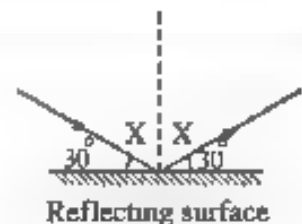
1. The ray (AB) represents ..
2. The ray (BC) represents ..
3. Angle (X) is
4. Angle (Y) is ..



4

From the opposite figure :

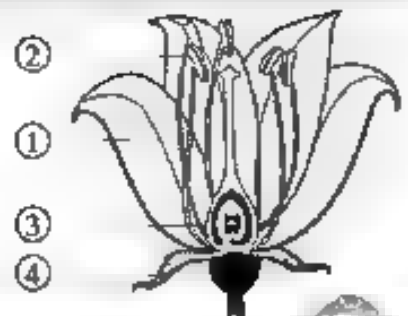
1. Calculate the angles of incidence and reflection.
2. What can you conclude from this figure ?
3. What will happen if this light ray falls perpendicular on the reflecting surface ?



5

Label the figure :

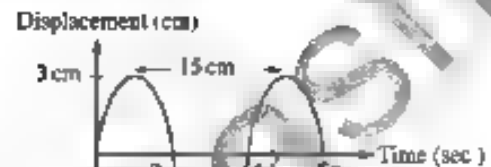
- ① _____
- ② _____
- ③ _____
- ④ _____



6

From the opposite figure, calculate :

1. Wavelength.
2. Frequency
3. Amplitude.
4. Periodic time



7

Complete the opposite figures after redrawing them in your answer sheet then complete the following statements :

1. In fig (1) the angle of reflection = _____
2. In fig (2) the angle of incidence = _____

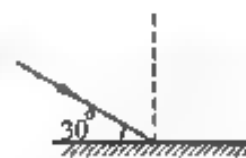


Fig. (1)

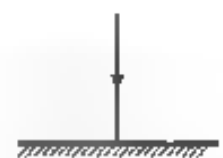


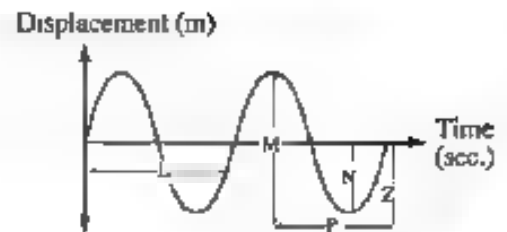
Fig. (2)

8

savari's wheel rotates with a rate of 300 cycles per minute. A sound of frequency 600 Hz is produced when an elastic plate touches the teeth of the gear, calculate the number of teeth of the gear.

9

The opposite figure represents an oscillatory motion for a simple pendulum. Choose the letter that denotes :



1. The oscillation of the pendulum forming $\frac{3}{4}$ complete oscillation.
2. The amplitude.

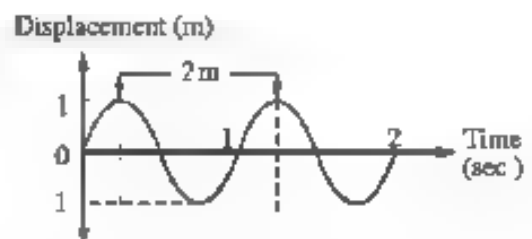
10

Calculate the number of gear teeth of Savart's wheel, if a musical tone similar to the frequency of an emitted tone = 160 Hz, and Savart's wheel rotated with a velocity of 960 cycles in three minutes.

11

From the opposite figure, find :

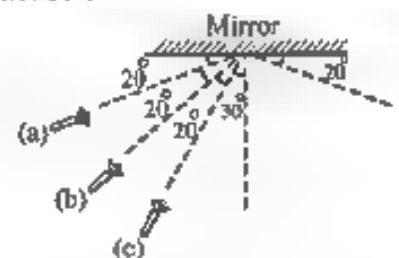
1. Wavelength.
2. Frequency.
3. Amplitude.
4. Wave velocity.



12

The opposite figure represents a torch emits light falls on a mirror :

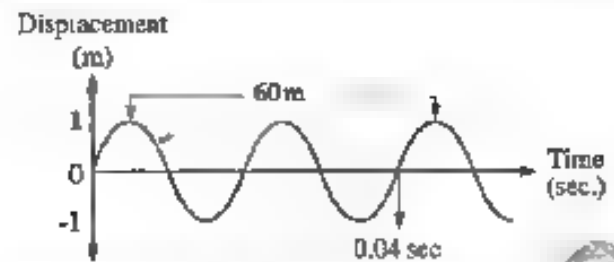
1. Torch represents the following reflection.
2. The angle between the reflected light ray and its incident light ray =
- 3 Identify the second law of reflection of light.



13

From the opposite figure, calculate :

- 1 Frequency
- 2 Wavelength.
- 3 Velocity of the wave



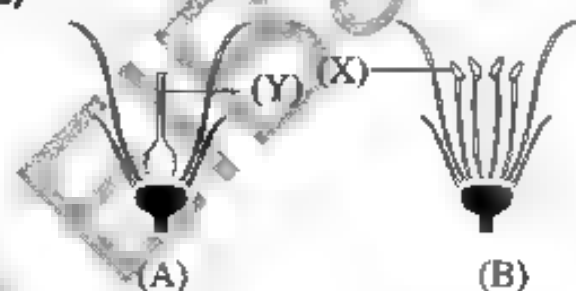
14

(1)



1. What is the kind of the produced wave ?
- 2 Label points (A) and (B).
3. What's the name of the distance between (C) and (D) ?
4. The arrow (Z) refers to the

(2)

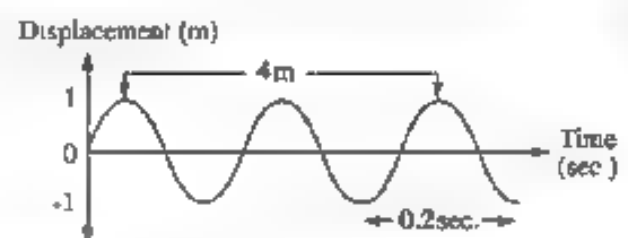


1. What is the name of parts (X) and (Y) ?
2. Mention the function of part (X).
3. What is the sex of flowers (A) and (B) ?

15

From the opposite figure, find :

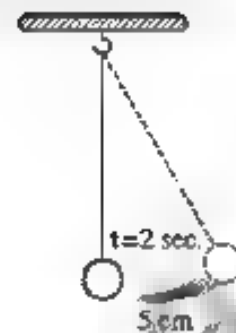
- 1 Wavelength.
- 2 Frequency.
- 3 Amplitude.
4. Wave velocity.



16

From the opposite figure, calculate the following :

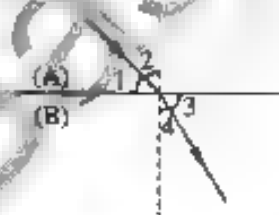
1. Amplitude.
2. Periodic time.
3. Frequency.



17

From the opposite figure, find the number that refers to the following :

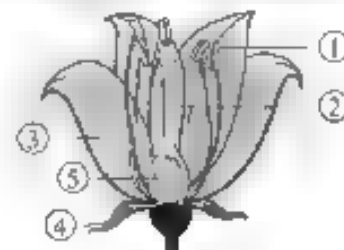
1. The angle of incidence
2. The angle of refraction.
- 3 Which medium (A) or (B) is greater in the optical density ?



18

Complete the labels on the figure, and mention :

1. The sex of the flower.
2. Its symbol
3. The way of reproduction



Model Answer

● (1) Write the scientific term:

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| 1. Infrasonic waves
2. Amplitude
3. Cross-pollination
4. Decibel
5. Typical flower
6. Optical density of medium
7. Bisexual
8. Wave motion
9. Complete oscillation
10. Sound
11. Pollination
12. Savart wheel
13. Calyx
14. Zygote
15. Irregular reflection
16. Light intensity
17. Sound pitch | 18. Periodic time
19. Crest
20. Watt/m ²
21. Frequency
22. Mirage
23. Light refraction
24. Longitudinal waves
25. Angle of emergence
26. First law
27. Oscillatory motion
28. Mechanical waves
29. Sound intensity
30. Light reflection
31. Angle of incidence
32. Typical flower
33. Rarefaction
34. Opaque object
35. Tissue culture | 36. Corolla
37. Periodic time
38. Sonic waves
39. Inverse square law of sound
40. Max blank
41. Optical density of medium
42. Fertilization
43. Wave
44. Compression
45. Wave velocity
46. Photon energy
47. Tissue culture
48. Absolute refractive index
49. Transverse waves
50. Flower | 51. Mechanical waves
52. Irregular reflection
53. Mirage
54. Sound quality
55. Periodic motion
56. Angle of reflection
57. Optical density of medium
58. Frequency
59. Ultrasonic waves
60. Second law
61. Savart wheel
62. Calyx
63. Zygote
64. Testosterone |
|---|--|---|--|

● (2) Choose the right answer:

- | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| 1. B
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. A
7. C
8. B
9. C
10. D
11. B
12. D
13. A | 14. A
15. B
16. C
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. C
21. B
22. D
23. C
24. C
25. B
26. A | 27. C
28. A
29. C
30. C
31. A
32. C
33. C
34. C
35. D
36. D
37. C
38. B
39. C | 40. B
41. C
42. A
43. D
44. C
45. B
46. C
47. C
48. A
49. B
50. B
51. C
52. C | 53. B
54. C
55. A
56. C
57. C
58. C
59. A
60. B
61. A
62. A
63. A
64. A
65. B | 66. B
67. C
68. B
69. A
70. A
71. C
72. C
73. D
74. A
75. C
76. B
77. D
78. D | 79. B
80. D
81. C
82. B
83. A
84. C
85. A
86. D
87. A
88. A
89. C
90. C
91. B | 92. C
93. A
94. B
95. D
96. A
97. C
98. A
99. D
100. A |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|

● (3) Complete the following:

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| 1. Glass opaque
2. Seed
3. Ultrasonic
4. High low
5. Androecium
6. Intensity pitch
7. Perpendicular
8. Petal
9. Absolute refractive index
10. Calyx sepal
11. Refraction normal
12. Decibel
13. Transverse
14. Max/min
15. Crest/trough
16. Higher/lower
17. Self-cross
18. Female - zygote
19. 65
20. 20/20
21. High low
22. Zygote | 23. Pitch
24. Electromagnetic mechanical
25. Four
26. Photon
27. Sepal
28. Filament
29. Frequency
30. Catch pollen grains
31. Irregular
32. Broken
33. 0.25
34. Decibel meter
35. Fruit seed
36. White seven
37. Increase
38. 20
39. Zero
40. Sharp/harsh
41. Frequency x wavelength
42. Periodic/repeated
43. Compression/rarefaction
44. One smooth | 45. Directly frequency
46. Red violet
47. 8
48. Electromagnetic mechanical
49. Wave periodic
50. Directly square
51. Unisexual bisexual
52. Real apparent
53. Amplitude
54. Anther filament
55. Hertz decibel
56. Huge light
57. Uniform/non uniform
58. Opaque transparent
59. Mechanical vacuum
60. Sepal - corolla
61. Frequency amplitude
62. Oscillatory wave
63. Refraction density
64. Covered by light none
65. Transparent straight
66. Along
67. Regular/irregular | 68. Straight
69. Hertz
70. Watt/m ²
71. Equals
72. Transverse
73. Pollen grains
74. Inversely
75. Style - stigma
76. 20/20000
77. Quarter
78. Vibration
79. Tubers
80. 20/20000
81. Simple harmonic motion
82. Sepal/petal
83. Cutting/grafting
84. 50
85. m/sec Watt/m ²
86. Androecium
87. Regular
88. Amplitude
89. Infrasonic
90. Fruit |
|---|--|--|---|

***(4) Correct the underlined words:**

1. Increase	11. Light refraction	20. 10	29. Watt/m ²	41. Cutting
2. Four	12. Straight	21. 70	30. intensity	42. Pencarp
3. 50	13. More	22. Carpel	31. Ovary	43. Fundamental tones
4. Potatoes	14. Air	23. Longitudinal	32. Grafting	44. Wind
5. Opaque	15. Oscillatory	24. Equal	33. Increase	45. Radio
6. Frequency	16. Increase	25. Mirage	34. Attachment	46. Spiral
7. Insects	17. Red	26. Petals	35. Periodic	
8. Compression	18. Style	27. Solid	36. Reflection	
9. Higher	19. Ultrasonic	28. Potatoes and sweet potatoes	37. Tuber	
10. Fertilization			38. Increase	
			39. One	
			40. Incident	

***(5) Give reason for:**

- Because the number of complete oscillations is inversely proportional to the periodic time
- Due to the refraction of light rays coming from the immersed part in water where the eye sees the immersed part of the pencil on the extensions of these refracted rays
- Because they have high ability to kill some types of bacteria and stop the action of some viruses
- Because it is an opaque medium
- To ensure the pollination process, as pollination is difficult to occur by insects or by air
- Because angle of incidence = angle of reflection = zero
- They are transverse because the medium particles vibrate perpendicular to the direction of wave propagation forming crests and troughs and mechanical because they need a medium to propagate through
- Because their anthers and stigmas are not matured at the same time
- Because the frequency of red light photon is less than that of orange light photon
- Because sound waves need a medium to propagate through, while radio waves don't need a medium to propagate through
- Because the density of carbon dioxide gas is more than that of air, since sound intensity is directly proportional to the density of the medium
- Because bats produce ultrasonic waves while human ears can't hear sounds of frequencies more than 20 kilohertz
- Because clear glass permits most light to pass through and objects can be seen clearly through it
- Because the velocity of light through air is always greater than that through any other transparent medium
- Because the angle of incidence = zero
- Because the velocity of light waves (lighting electromagnetic waves) is much greater than that of sound waves of thunder (mechanical waves)
- To attract insects to the flower which help in the sexual reproduction process
- Because the ray which falls perpendicular to the interface passes to air without refraction so the apparent position is the real position
- Due to light refraction
- Because it's electromagnetic waves which don't need a medium to travel through
- Because it's repeated regularly in equal periods of time
- Because its flower contains four whorls
- Because the flowers contain only male or female reproductive organ
- Because sound travels through air as spheres of compressions and rarefactions whose center is the sound source
- To attract insects to the flower which help in the sexual reproduction process
- To catch pollen grains from air
- Because the number of complete oscillations is inversely proportional to the periodic time
- the male doesn't reach to the puberty

***(6) What happen if:**

1. The periodic time will decrease
2. Its velocity increases to the maximum value
3. Sound intensity will decrease
4. It will germinate forming a pollen tube
5. The wavelength decreases to its half value
6. The white light analysis into seven colours
7. The ovary will grow to become a fruit
8. It will reflect
9. It will pass without refraction
10. The light intensity decreases to its quarter
11. The intensity of the produced tone increases
12. The light rays are reflected in many directions
13. Transverse waves are formed
14. The pollen grain will not stick on stigma, and then pollen grain will not germinate
15. Sound velocity will decrease since velocity of sound through solids is higher than the velocity of sound through liquids
16. The frequency will decrease to half since ($v = F \times \lambda$)
17. The light ray will reflect on itself
18. The sound intensity will decrease to its quarter

***(7) Put (✓) or (X):**

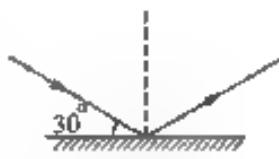

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (✓) | 10. (X) | 19. (X) | 28. (✓) | 37. (X) |
| 2. (✓) | 11. (X) | 20. (X) | 29. (X) | 38. (✓) |
| 3. (✓) | 12. (X) | 21. (X) | 30. (✓) | 39. (✓) |
| 4. (X) | 13. (✓) | 22. (X) | 31. (✓) | 40. (X) |
| 5. (X) | 14. (X) | 23. (X) | 32. (✓) | 41. (X) |
| 6. (X) | 15. (X) | 24. (X) | 33. (✓) | |
| 7. (✓) | 16. (✓) | 25. (✓) | 34. (X) | |
| 8. (X) | 17. (X) | 26. (✓) | 35. (✓) | |
| 9. (✓) | 18. (✓) | 27. (X) | 36. (X) | |

***(8) What is meant by Define ?**

1. It is the motion of an oscillating body when it passes by a fixed point, on its path two successive times in the same direction
2. They are sound waves of frequencies higher than 20000 Hz (20 KHz).
3. The light intensity of a surface is inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the surface and the source of light
4. It is the property by which the ear can distinguish (differentiate) between harsh and sharp voices
5. It is a short stem whose leaves are modified into reproductive organs.
6. They are sound waves of frequencies ranging from 20 Hz to 20 kHz
7. It is the quantity of light falling perpendicular to a unit area of a surface in one second
8. It is the time taken by an oscillating body to make one complete oscillation
9. It is the process of fusion of the nucleus of male cell (pollen grain) with the nucleus of female cell (ovum), to form the zygote.
10. It is the change of light path when it travels from a transparent medium to another transparent medium of different optical density
11. The ratio between the velocity of light through air to that through water is 1/3.3
12. The distance between the centers of two successive compressions or two successive rarefactions is 5 m
13. It is the reflection of light rays when they meet (fall on) a smooth (uniform) and glistening reflecting surface, where the incident light rays are reflected
14. The angle between the incident light ray and the line perpendicular to the reflecting surface at the point of incidence is 30°
15. It is the transfer of pollen grains from the anthers of a flower to the stigmas of another flower in other plant of the same kind
16. They are tones that accompany the fundamental (basic) tone but they are higher in pitch and lower in intensity and differ from one instrument to another

17. It is the distance which is covered by light in one second
18. It is the maximum displacement done by the oscillating body away from its rest position.
19. It is the property by which the ear can distinguish (differentiate) between either strong and weak sounds.
20. Angle of incidence = Angle of reflection
21. The angle between the reflected light ray and the line perpendicular to the reflecting surface at the point of incidence = 45°
22. It is the disturbance that propagates and transfers energy in the direction of propagation
23. It is the rebounding of light waves in the same medium on meeting a reflecting surface
24. It's a motion which is regularly repeated in equal periods of time
25. It is the process of transfer of pollen grains from the flower anthers to the stigmas
26. The maximum displacement done by the oscillating body away from its rest position is 3 cm / 0.03 m.

•(9) Problems

<p>1. Part (X) : Anther Part (Y) : Sepal</p> <p>2. It protects the inner parts of the flower specially before blooming.</p> <p>3. Bisexual (hermaphrodite) flower</p>	7	 <p>Fig (1)</p>  <p>Fig. (2)</p> <p>1. 60°</p> <p>2. zero</p>
<p>2. Sound frequency (F)</p> $= \frac{\text{Number of cycles (d)} \times \text{Number of gear teeth (n)}}{\text{Time in seconds (t)}}$ $= \frac{960 \times 30}{120} = 240 \text{ Hz.}$		
<p>3. 1. incident ray. 2. refracted ray.</p> <p>3. angle of incidence.</p> <p>4. angle of refraction.</p>	8	<p>Sound frequency (F)</p> $= \frac{\text{Number of cycles (d)} \times \text{Number of gear teeth (n)}}{\text{Time in seconds (t)}}$ $600 = \frac{300 \times \text{Number of gear teeth}}{60}$ $\text{Number of gear teeth} = \frac{600 \times 60}{300} = 120 \text{ teeth.}$
	9	<p>1. P 2. N</p>
<p>4. 1. Angle of incidence = $90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ$ Angle of reflection = $90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ$</p> <p>2. Angle of incidence = Angle of reflection</p> <p>3. It will reflect on itself.</p>	10	<p>Sound frequency (F)</p> $= \frac{\text{Number of cycles (d)} \times \text{Number of gear teeth (n)}}{\text{Time in seconds (t)}}$ $160 = \frac{960 \times \text{Number of gear teeth}}{180}$ $\text{Number of gear teeth} = \frac{160 \times 180}{960} = 30 \text{ teeth.}$
<p>5. ① Petal ② Anther ③ Ovary ④ Sepal</p> <p>6. 1. Wavelength = $1.5 \text{ cm} = 0.15 \text{ m.}$ 2. Frequency = $\frac{1}{4} = 0.25 \text{ Hz}$ 3. Amplitude = $3 \text{ cm} = 0.03 \text{ m.}$ 4. Periodic time = $\frac{1}{0.25} = 4 \text{ sec}$</p>	11	<p>1. Wavelength = 2 m.</p> <p>2. Frequency = $\frac{\text{Number of complete oscillations}}{\text{Time in seconds}}$ $= \frac{2}{2} = 1 \text{ Hz}$</p> <p>3. Amplitude = 1 m</p> <p>4. Wave velocity = Wavelength \times Frequency $= 2 \times 1 = 2 \text{ m/sec}$</p>
	12	<p>1. (a) 2. 140°</p> <p>3. The incident light ray, the reflected light ray and the normal to the surface of reflection at the point of incidence, all locate in one plane perpendicular to the reflecting surface.</p>

13	1 Frequency = $\frac{2}{0.04} = 50 \text{ Hz}$ 2 Wavelength = $\frac{60}{2} = 30 \text{ m}$ 3 Wave velocity = Frequency \times Wavelength $= 50 \times 30 = 1500 \text{ m/sec}$	16	1. Amplitude = $5 \text{ cm} = 0.05 \text{ m}$ 2. Periodic time = $4 \times 2 = 8 \text{ sec}$ 3 Frequency = $\frac{1}{\text{Periodic time}} = \frac{1}{8} = 0.125 \text{ Hz}$
14	(1) 1 Longitudinal wave 2. (A) Rarefaction (B) Compression 3. The wavelength 4. direction of wave propagation (2) 1. (X) Anther. (Y) Style. 2. It produces and holds pollen grains 3 Flower (A) is a female flower - Flower (B) is a male flower	17	2 2 4 3 Medium (B)
15	1 Wavelength = $\frac{4}{2} = 2 \text{ m}$ 2 Periodic time = $2 \times 0.2 = 0.4 \text{ sec}$ Frequency = $\frac{1}{\text{Periodic time}} = \frac{1}{0.4} = 2.5 \text{ Hz}$ 3 Amplitude = 1 m 4 Wave velocity = Wavelength \times Frequency $= 2 \times 2.5 = 5 \text{ m/sec}$	18	1 Fertilization. 2. The wave 3. The compression. 4. The flower, 5. Infrasonic waves. 6. Optical density of the medium 7. Vegetative reproduction.

1) Complete the following statements:

1. The outer whorl of the flower is called, each leaf is called
2. The male reproductive organ in flower is..., while the female reproductive organ in flower is
3. Thehormone in male andhormone in female are responsible for the appearance of secondary sex characters.
4. Fertilization is the process of fusing the male cell nucleus (pollen grains) with Nucleus to form
5. The egg contains..... of genetic material of the plant species, while zygote contain of genetic material of the plant species.
6.glands an gland are from glands associated with male genital system.
7. and are female sex hormone.
8. After fertilization, the ovary grows formingwhile the ovule converts into ...
9. Each stamen consists of and
10. The calyx is a group ofleaves, each leaf is called
11. The sperm and ovum are fused together to form which carries pairs of chromosomes.
12. Each ovary produces on ovum every days in exchange with the other ovary.
13. Calyx consists of green leaves called .. , but corolla consists of colored leaves called.....
14. From the artificial vegetative reproduction in plants are, and
15. The testis function is to produce and secrete the hormone.
16. The bisexual flower contains and
17. The human zygote results from the fusion of and
18. The sperm consists of, middle part and
19. differ according to the nature of the ovary either contain one or more ova.
20. The vas deferens transports from..... To urethra.
21. Sweet potatoes is considered as, while the potatoes are and reproduction of them is done by

22. Sharp tones have, while rough tones havefrequencies.
23. The measuring unit of sound intensity is... , while the measuring unit of noise intensity is.....
24. The distance covered by light in one second is called.....
25. Frequency of sonic waves ranges between Hz and Hz
26. The reflection is classified into two types which are and
27. Sound intensity is the property by which the ear can distinguish between and..... sounds
28. Sound pitch is the property by which the ear can distinguish between and..... sounds
29. From the factors affecting sound intensity are and
30. If the angle between the reflected ray and the perpendicular to the reflecting surface is 40° , the incidence angle is.....
31. A sound wave travels in air with velocity 330 m/s and has a wavelength of 0.5 m, its frequency is.....
32. Angle of is the angle between the refracted light ray and the at the point of incidence on the separating surface.
33. The sound is considered from .. waves , because it needs a medium
34. When you look at a coin in a glass of water, its position appears to be lower than Position.
35. Sound intensity at certain point isproportional to the square of the distance
~~between~~
this point and the sound source, and is proportional to the square of the amplitude.
36. The ratio between light speed in air and light speed in a medium is called of a
~~medium~~
37. From the natural phenomenon that are related to the reflection and refraction of light are..... and
38. A pencil partially immersed in water appears as being.....

39. If the angle between the Incident light ray and the reflecting surface is 25° , so the angle of reflection =
40. As amplitude increases, the sound intensity
41. Savart's wheel is used to determine.....
42. Hertz is the unit which measures the of the oscillating body.
43. is the measuring unit of frequency, while is the measuring unit of amplitude.
44. The result of multiplying the frequency by periodic time equals.....
45. Transverse wave consists of..... and
46. Longitudinal wave consists of.....and.....
47. The complete oscillation contain successive displacements.
48. If the periodic time of an oscillating body is 0.1 sec., so the number of complete oscillations in one minute is
49. Waves are classified according to the ability to propagate and transfer energy into.....and
50. travels in air with velocity 340 m/s
51. The periodic motion is the motion which is regularly repeated in equal.....
52. is considered the simplest form of oscillatory motion.
53. The sound is considered from... waves, because it needs a medium.
54. When an oscillating body makes 500 complete oscillations in a time = 2 minutes, its periodic time equals.....

2) Write scientific term for the following:

1. Short stem where the leaves are developed and modified into reproductive organs.....
- 3) The outer whorl of floral leaves which consists of a group of green sepals.....
- 4) A flower that contains androecium and gynoecium.....
- 5) Leaves of floral whorl that consists of fine filament ending by a sac.....
- 6) It is the pollination carried out by man.....

- 7) **A hormone produced by the testis**
- 8) **A floral whorl in the flower, its function is to attract insects.**
- 9) **A sac-like structure that regulates and keeps the temperature of testis 2 degrees below the normal body temperature.**
- 10) **The cell resulting from the fusion of pollen grains and ovum nucleus.**
- 11) **The transfer of pollen grains from the anthers of a flower to the stigma of another flower on another plant.**
- 12) **The fusion of the male cell (pollen grain) with female cell (ovum).**
- 13) **The female reproductive organ in flower.**
- 14) **A flower that contains androecium only.**
- 15) **A group of glands their function is to secrete semen.**
- 16) **The reproduction of some plants by parts of the roots, stem or leaves.**
- 17) **A new method of producing large numbers of plants from a small part of it.**
- 18) **The process of multiplying a small part of plant to get many identical parts.**
- 19) **18. A tube with funnel shaped opening transports the ovum to the uterus.**
- 20) **19. The genetic material which carries genes those are responsible for the hereditary traits of the organisms.**
- 21) **20. A cell, which its nucleus contain 23 pairs of chromosomes resulting from the fusion of sperm and ovum.**
- 22) **The changing of light ray path when moving from a transparent medium to another transparent medium.**
- 23) **They are sound waves of frequency less than 20 Hz.**
- 24) **The distance covered by light in one second.**
- 25) **24. A property by which the ear can distinguish between sharp and rough sounds.**
- 26) **25. A property by which the ear can distinguish between strong and weak sounds.**
- 27) **26. The ability of the medium to refract light.**
- 28) **27. A phenomenon that appears in the desert as a result of reflection.**
- 29) **It is an external factor that affects the ear causing the sense of hearing.**

- 30) They are tones that accompany the fundamental tone, but they are lower in frequency and higher in pitch.
- 31) 30. A type of reflection takes place on a dirty plan mirror.
- 32) The angle of incidence = the angle of reflection.
- 33) An angle between the refracted light ray and the normal at the point of incidence at the interface.
- 34) The sound intensity is inversely proportional to square of the distance between the surface and sound source.
- 35) The angle between the refracted light ray and the normal at the incidence point.
- 36) The reciprocal of the frequency.
- 37) The maximum displacement done by the oscillating body away from its original position.
- 38) The number of complete oscillations produced by the oscillating body in one second.
- 39) The time taken by the oscillating body to make one complete oscillation.
- 40) The direction through which the wave propagates.
- 41) The motion which is regularly repeated in equal periods of time.
- 42) The motion of the oscillating body around its rest position.
- 43) The area in the longitudinal wave at which the medium particles are away from each other.
- 44) The highest point in the transverse wave.

3) Choose the correct answer:

1. Pollen grains are produced in.....

- a. stigma
- b. filament
- c. anther
- d. ovary

2. The floral leaves of typical flower are arranged in floral leaves.

- a. two
- b. three
- c. five
- d. four

3. The flower is a modified

- a. stem
- b. leaf
- c. root

4. The zygote contains of the genetic material of egg cell.

- a. half
- b. all
- c. quarter

5. The bisexual flower contains

- a. only androecium b. only gynoecium c. androecium and gynoecium

6. After fertilization, the ovary grows forming

- a. seed b. fruit c. flower

7. The green leaves surrounding the flower are.....

- a. carpels b. stamens c. petals d. sepals

8. Fertilization is the process of fusion of male and female cells to form

- a. zygote b. sperm c. ovum d. pollen grain

9. The floral whorl which is not found in the female flower is

- a. calyx b. androecium c. corolla d. gynoecium

10. A mobile cell of a relatively small size in human is called

- a. sperm b. ovum c. ovule d. pollen grain

11. occur when zygote is formed

- a. embryo b. fertilization c. pollen grain d. ovum

12. All the following are parts of male reproductive system except.....

- a. vas deferens b. uterus c. testis d. Cowper's gland

13. All the following methods are examples for artificial vegetative reproduction except.....

- a. cutting b. buds c. grafting d. tissue culture

14. All of the factors affecting sound intensity except.....

- a. amplitude b. frequency c. medium density d. wind direction

15. The angle between the incident light ray and the reflected light ray is 40° , so the angle of reflection is

- a. 20° b. 40° c. 80° d. 90°

16. The number of teeth gear in savart's wheel increase, the _____ of the produced sound increase

- a amplitude b intensity c frequency d quality

17. From the natural phenomenon that resulted from reflection of light is _____

- echo b mirage c seeing objects higher than normal position

18. . The human ear can hear sound of frequency.....

- a 300 Hz b. 30 KHz c. 50 KHz

19. If the angle between the incident light ray and the reflecting surface = 40° , so the angle of reflection of light = _____

- a 30° b. 40° c 50° d 60°

20. . The sound of frequency 200 Hz is _____ than the sound of frequency 100 Hz

- a stronger b. sharper c. weaker d harsher

21. The amplitude of the harmonic tone is _____ that of fundamental tone.

- a smaller than b larger than c. equal to d (a) and (b) are correct

22. The doctors use waves which have frequency _____ to break down kidney and ~~intestine~~ stones.

- b. less than 20 Hz b 20 Hz c. more than 20 KHz

23. When a light ray passes from glass to air, It refracts _____ to the normal.

- a near to b. away from c perpendicular to

24. If the distance between sound source and the ear increases 3 times, so intensity of sound.....

- a. decreases $\frac{1}{2}$ to b. ncreases 3 times c. decreases to d decreases

25. All the following are examples of the oscillatory motion except.....

swing

b spring

c, rotary bee

d, tuning fork

26 is (are) mechanical wave.

a water waves only

b, sound waves on y

c, both (a) and (b)

27 All the following are electromagnetic waves except.....

a light

b. sound

c, x-ray

d. radio

28. The periodic time of an oscillating body which makes 240 oscillations in one minute =

a 1 sec

b. 0.25 sec.

c. 0.5 sec.

d 4 sec

4) Correct the underlined word:

1. The stamen consists of stigma, style and ovary.
2. The corolla is the male reproductive organ in the flower
3. Ovaries produce sperm and male hormone.
4. The egg contains quarter of the genital material of plant species.
5. Palm trees are pollinated by air.
6. The two glands that lie outside the body in sacrotal sac are called two anthers.
7. From type of reproduction are sexual and bisexual.
8. The estrogen hormones are responsible for pregnancy take place and continue.
9. In pollination by water, the flower has feathery like and sticky.
10. The rose is a group of flowers arranged on the same axle.
11. Ovule consists of stigma, style and ovary.
12. The ovum is a mobile cell, of a relatively small size.
13. The ovaries are adapted to receive the ovum and deliver it to the uterus.
14. Sugar cane is reproduced by grafting.

15. Penis transfers the sperms from the testis to the urethra.
16. The angle of incidence light ray is greater than angle of reflection.
17. The sound velocity through liquids is less than that through gases.
18. Human ear can distinguish sounds of frequency ranging between 10: 20000 Hz.
19. Infrasonic waves can be used to determine industrial defects.
20. Angle of refraction = angle of reflection
21. Particles of the medium vibrate along the direction of the wave propagation in the transverse wave.

5) What happens when?

- 1) Pollen grain falls on the stigma of a flower.
.....
- 2) If there is no seminal fluid in male.
.....
- 3) The middle part (mid-piece) of a sperm is damaged.
.....
- 4) Ovaries of the human female are not secreting the progesterone hormone.
.....
- 5) The stigma of a flower doesn't secrete sugary solution after pollination process.
.....
- 6) Incidence of light rays on a rough surface.
.....
- 7) The sound wave travels from solid to water (concerning its velocity)
.....
- 8) The wave length increases to the double value when the wave velocity is constant (concerning the frequency).
.....
- 9) A light ray falls perpendicular on a reflecting surface.
.....
- 10) Light rays fall perpendicular to the interface between different transparent media of different optical densities.
.....

11) The distance between the sound source and the ear becomes double (concerning the sound intensity).
.....

12) The oscillating body passes its rest position during its movement (concerning its velocity).
.....

13) The oscillating body reaches the position of its maximum displacement during its movement (concerning its kinetic energy).
.....

14) A light ray travels from a more optically dense medium like glass to less optically dense as air.
.....

6) What is meant by?

1) Pollination in flowers.....

2) Self pollination.....

3) Cross pollination in plants.....

4) Artificial pollination.....

5) Fertilization in flower.....

6) Zygote.....

7) Hermaphrodite flower.....

8) Tissue culture.....

9) Sound pitch.....

10) Sound intensity.....

11) Sonic waves.....

12) The absolute refractive index of water is 1.33.....

13) Mirage.....

14) Angle of emergence.....

15) Light reflection.....

16) Light refraction.....

17) Optical density.....

18) The oscillatory motion.....

19) The wave.....

20) The oscillating body makes 200 oscillations in 2 minutes.....

21) The wavelength of a sound wave is 30 cm.....

7) Mention one use or function for the following:

- 1) **Calyx.....**
- 2) **Epididymis.....**
- 3) **Gynoecium.....**
- 4) **The corolla.....**
- 5) **Anthers of flowers.....**
- 6) **Ovary in female human.....**
- 7) **Fallopian tubes.....**
- 8) **Testis.....**
- 9) **The sacrotal sac.....**
- 10) **Head of sperm.....**
- 11) **Midi-piece of sperm.....**
- 12) **Testosterone hormone.....**
- 13) **Estrogen hormone.....**
- 14) **Progesterone hormone.....**
- 15) **Prostate, seminal vesicles and Cowper's glands.....**
- 16) **Ultrasonic waves.....**
- 17) **Jacuzzi (physiotherapy tubes).....**
- 18) **Radio waves.....**

8) Give reason for the following:

- 1) **The petal of corolla is colorful and scented?**
- 2) **The fallopian tubes are lined with cilia?**
- 3) **The presence of the testis in human male outside the body in the sacrotal sac?**
- 4) **Palm flowers are unisexual?**
- 5) **Flowers pollinated by insects produce coarse pollen grains?**
- 6) **Hearing thunder after seeing lightning although they both happen at the same time?**

- 7) Auto pollination happens in barley plant, while can't happen in sunflowers?**
- 8) The sperm has a long and a thin tail?**
- 9) The uterus is lined with mucus membrane rich in blood capillaries?**
- 10) The uterus is a suitable organ for the growth of embryo?**
- 11) Peach fruit contains only one seed?**
- 12) The seminal fluid is alkaline?**
- 13) When a light ray is incident perpendicular to a reflecting surface, it reflects on itself?**
- 14) The floor of a swimming pool appears higher than its real position?**
- 15) 15. A pencil in a glass of water appears broken?**
- 16) Sound of man harsh, while sound of woman sharp?**
- 17) Sound travelling in air has less intensity than travelling in carbon dioxide?**
- 18) Light can travel through free space?**
- 19) The absolute refractive index for any transparent media is larger than 1?**
- 20) The use of ultrasonic waves in milk sterilization?**
- 21) The motion of rotary bee is considered as a periodic motion, but is not considered as an oscillatory motion?**
- 22) The motion of a spring is an oscillatory motion?**
- 23) We can't hear the sound of solar explosions, while we can see the light coming out of it?**

9) Compare between:

- 1) **Calyx and corolla (concerning of leaves and function).**
- 2) **Sperm and ovum (concerning of size, the mobility (movement), the structure and number).**
- 3) **Unisexual flowers and bisexual flowers.**
- 4) **The sound of lion and sound of sparrow (according to sound pitch and frequency).**
- 5) **Infrasonic and ultrasonic waves (frequency – examples).**
- 6) **Mechanical and electromagnetic waves (definition, properties and examples).**
- 7) **Oscillatory motion and wave motion (concerning definition and examples of each of them).**
- 8) **Transverse wave and longitudinal wave (definition, components of each, wavelength and examples).**

10) What happens for each of the following after fertilization?

- 1) **Ovary**
- 2) **Ovule**
- 3) **Zygote**

11) Different types of questions:

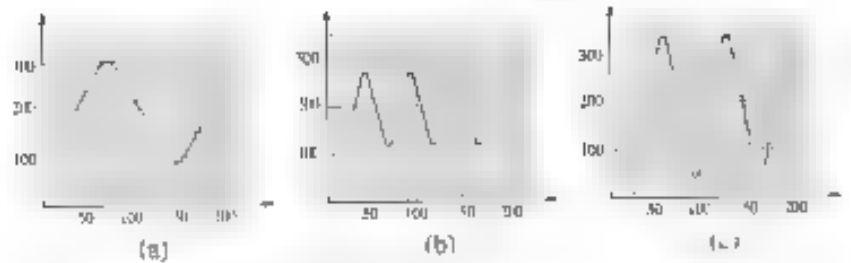
- 1) **If a spiral spring makes a longitudinal wave, calculate**
 - i. **The wavelength of this wave, if you know that the distance between the second and the fourth compressions is 20 cm.**
 - ii. **The wave velocity, if you know that the frequency of such wave is 150 Hertz.**

2) Calculate the wavelength for each of the following :

- i. A longitudinal wave, the distance between its first and fourth rarefactions = 30 meter.
- ii. A transverse wave, the distance between its successive crest and trough = 8 meter

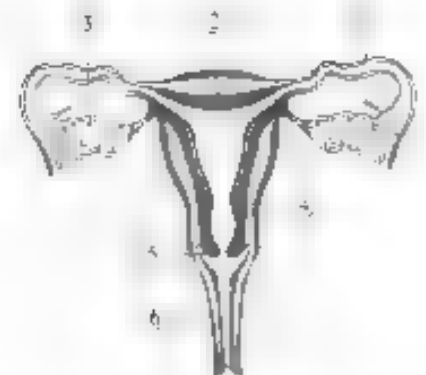
3) From the opposite figure find:

- i. The largest amplitude
- ii. The sharper tone
- iii. The rough tone
- iv. The higher intensity



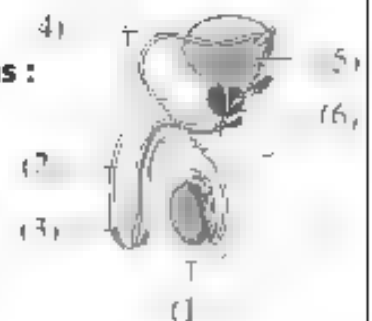
4) Look at the opposite diagram then answer the following:

- i. What is the name of this system?
- ii. Replace the numbers on the figure by the suitable labels.
- iii. What is the organ which....?
 1. Ova are produced
 2. The ovum is fertilized
 3. Fetus is growing
 4. The embryo delivered to life
 5. Secrete progesterone



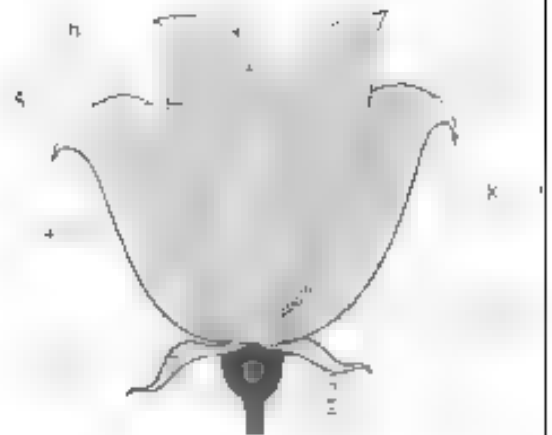
5) Look at the opposite figure , then answer the following questions :

- i. What does the figure represent?
- ii. Label the figure

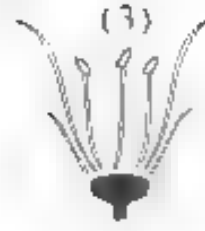


6) Look at the opposite figure , then answer the following questions :

- i. what is the sex of the flower
- ii. Label the figure
- iii. The organ which consists of parts (7), (8) and (9) is called.....
- iv. The organ which consists of parts 5 and 6 is called.....



7) Mention the sex in each flower from the following:

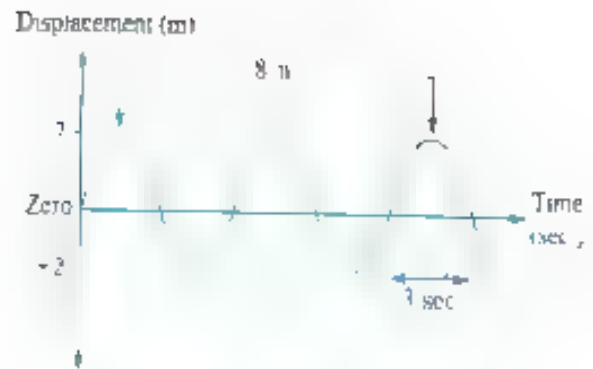


8) Calculate the frequency of a tone produced from savart's wheel when touching a gear of 30 teeth that rotates in 960 cycles in two minutes.

9) Savart's wheel rotates with a rate of 300 cycles per minute. A sound frequency 600 Hz is produced when an electric plate touches teeth of gear. Calculate the number of the gear teeth.

10) From the opposite, calculate :

- e. wavelength
- f. Frequency
- g. Amplitude
- h. Wave velocity



11) Calculate the absolute refractive index of diamond given that the speed of light through it is 1.5×10^8 m/sec. knowing that the light velocity in air is 3×10^8 m/sec.

12) If the frequency of a sound wave is 200 Hz and the wavelength of this wave is 150 cm, calculate :

The velocity of sound waves propagation in air.

Model Answers

1) Complete the following statements:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Calyx-sepal | 20. Sperm - testis | 38. Broken |
| 2. Androecium-gynoecium | 21. A root - stem -tuber | 39. 65° |
| 3. Testosterone-estrogen | 22. High - low | 40. Doubled |
| 4. The female con(Ovum)-zygote | 23. Watt/m^2 - Decibel | 41. The frequency of unknown tone |
| 5. Half-all | 24. Light speed | 42. Frequency |
| 6. Cowper's - prostate | 25. 20 - 20000 | 43. Hertz - meter |
| 7. Estrogen - progesterone | 26. Regular reflection - irregular reflection | 44. 1 |
| 8. A fruit - a seed | 27. Strong - weak | 45. Crests - troughs |
| 9. Filament - anther | 28. Sharp - rough | 46. Compressions - rarefactions |
| 10. Green - sepal | 29. Density of the medium - amplitude | 47. Four |
| 11. Zygote - 23 | 30. 40° | 48. 600 sec. |
| 12. 28 | 31. 660 Hz | 49. Mechanical waves - electromagnetic waves |
| 13. Sepals - petals | 32. Refraction - normal | 50. Sound |
| 14. Cutting - grafting and tissue culture | 33. Mechanical | 51. Time intervals |
| 15. Sperm - testosterone | 34. Real - apparent | 52. Simple harmonic motion |
| 16. Androecium - gynoecium | 35. Inversely - directly | 53. Mechanical |
| 17. Nucleus of sperm - nucleus of ovum | 36. Refractive index | 54. 0.24 sec. |
| 18. Head - tail | 37. Mirage - seeing objects higher than normal position | |
| 19. Fruits | | |

2) Write scientific term for the following:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Flower | 16. Tissue culture | 31. Light reflection 1 st law |
| 2. Calyx | 17. Tissue culture | 32. Refraction angle |
| 3. Hermaphrodite | 18. The fallopian tube | 33. Sound inverse square law |
| 4. Stamens | 19. Chromosomes | 34. Refraction angle |
| 5. Artificial pollination | 20. Zygote | 35. Periodic time |
| 6. testosterone | 21. Light refraction | 36. Amplitude |
| 7. Corolla | 22. Infrasonic waves | 37. Frequency |
| 8. Sacrotal sac | 23. Speed of light | 38. Periodic time |
| 9. Zygote | 24. Sound pitch | 39. The line of wave propagation |
| 10. Mixed pollination | 25. Sound intensity | 40. Periodic motion |
| 11. Fertilization | 26. Optical density | 41. Oscillatory motion |
| 12. Gynoecium | 27. Mirage | 42. Rarefaction |
| 13. Male flower | 28. Sound | 43. crest |
| 14. Genital associated glands | 29. Harmonic tones | |
| 15. Cutting | 30. Irregular reflection | |

3) Choose the correct answer:

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 11. a | 21. a |
| 2. d | 12. b | 22. c |
| 3. a | 13. b | 23. b |
| 4. b | 14. b | 24. d |
| 5. c | 15. a | 25. c |
| 6. b | 16. c | 26. c |
| 7. d | 17. b | 27. b |
| 8. a | 18. a | 28. b |
| 9. b | 19. c | |
| 10. a | 20. b | |

4 Correct the underlined word:

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. carpel | 8. progesterone | 15. Vas deferens |
| 2. androecium | 9. air | 16. Equals to |
| 3. two testis | 10. inflorescence | 17. Is more than |
| 4. half | 11. carpel | 18. 20 |
| 5. man | 12. sperm | 19. Ultrason c |
| 6. testis | 13. fallopian tube | 20. Incidence |
| 7. asexual | 14. cutting | 21. Longitudinal |

5, What happens when?

1. It will germ nate forming a pollen tube.
2. The sperm will die during passing through urethra
3. The sperm will not have energy so it will cannot move or attack the ovum
4. No pregnancy will occur
5. The pollen grain will not stick on stigma, and then pollen grain will not germ nate
6. The light rays are reflected in different directions (irregular reflection)
7. Sound velocity will decrease, since velocity of sound through solids is higher than the velocity of sound through liquids
8. The frequency will decrease to half since ($v = F \times \lambda$)
9. The light ray will reflect on itself
10. The light ray will pass without any refraction
11. The sound intensity will decrease to its quarter
12. The velocity will increase to its maximum.

13. The kinetic energy = zero because the velocity at the maximum displacement = zero ($K.E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$)
14. The light ray will refract away from the normal

6) What is meant by?

1. It is the transfer of pollen grains from flower anthers to stigma
2. It is the transfer of pollen grains from the anthers of a flower to the stigmas of the same flower
3. It is the transfer of pollen grains from the anthers of a flower to the stigmas of another flower in other plant of the same kind
4. It is the type of pollination carried out by man like cutting, grafting, layering and tissue culture
5. It is the fusion of the nucleus of male cell (pollen grain) with the nucleus of female cell (ovum) to form the zygote.
6. It is the cell resulting from the fusion of the nucleus of male cell (pollen grain) with the nucleus of female cell (ovum).
7. It is the flower which contains male reproductive organ (androecium) and female reproductive organ (gynoecium)
8. It is the process of multiplying a small part of a plant to get many identical parts
9. It is the property by which the human ear can distinguish between sharp and rough sounds
10. It is the property by which the human ear can distinguish between strong and weak sounds
11. They are sound waves of frequencies ranges from 20 Hz - 20 KHz and can be heard by human ear
12. It means that the ratio between the speed of light in air to the speed of light through water equals 1.33
13. It is a natural phenomenon takes place on desert roads especially in the summer times where objects on the road side seems as if they have inverted images on a wet area
14. It is the angle between the emergent light ray and the normal at the point of emergence on the interface.
15. It is the rebounding of the light rays in the same medium on meeting a reflecting surface
16. It is the change of light path when it travels from a transparent medium to another transparent medium of different optical density
17. It is the ability of the transparent medium to refract light
18. It is the motion of the oscillating body around its rest point, where the motion is repeated through equal time intervals.

- 19 It is the disturbance that propagates and transfer energy in the direction of propagation
- 20 It means that the frequency of the oscillating body = 1.6 Hz
- 21 It means that the distance between the centers of two successive compressions or rarefactions = 30 cm

7 Mention one use or function for the following:

- 1 Protects the inner parts of flower especially before blooming
- 2 Stores the sperm.
- 3 Produces ovules
- 4 Protects the reproductive organ of flower
- 5 Produces and holds pollen grains.
- 6 Production of female sex hormone (estrogen and progesterone)
- 7 Receive the ripe ovum and direct it to the uterus.
- 8 Production of male sex hormone (testosterone)
- 9 It regulates and keeps the temperature of the two testis two degrees below the normal body temperature which is suitable for growth and development of sperms.
- 10 Contain one half of the genetic material.
- 11 It contains mitochondria which responsible for the Production of the energy needed for the sperm movement
- 12 Responsible for the appearance of secondary sex characters in male
- 13 Responsible for the appearance of secondary sex characters in female.
- 14 Responsible for the occurrence and continuity of pregnancy
- 15 Secrete a seminal fluid which nourishes the sperm, facilitate the flow of sperms and neutralize the acidity of urethra.
- 16 Sterilization of water, food and milk – breaking down of kidney and ureter stones
- 17 Used to treat sprains and cramps by using hot water – nervous tension by using cold water
- 18 Used in radars

8 Give reason for the following:

- 1. To attract insects which help in reproduction process.
- 2. To direct the ripe ovum towards the uterus.

- 3 Because the sacrotal sac regulates and keeps the temperature of the two testis two degrees below the normal body temperature which is suitable for growth and development of sperms.
- 4 Because some of them contain only male reproductive organ (androecium only) and the others contain only female reproductive organ (gynoecium only)
- 5 To stick on the insect body
- 6 Because the sound of thunder is mechanical wave and the light of thunder is electromagnetic wave, where the speed of electromagnetic waves is much higher than speed of mechanical wave
- 7 Because in barley plant the anthers and stigmas are matured at the same time while in sunflowers the anthers and stigmas are not matured at the same time
- 8 To make easy movement till reaches the ovum..
- 9 Because the placenta is responsible for the nourishment of fetus (through umbilical cord) during pregnancy
- 10 Because it has thick muscular wall that is rich in blood capillaries which feed the embryo and supply it with oxygen and also protect the embryo until birth.
- 11 Because the ovary of the peach contains only one ovule so it contains only one seed
- 12 to neutralize the acidity of urethra, so the sperms don't die during passing through urethra
- 13 Because the incidence angle = reflection angle = zero
- 14 Due to refraction of light where the eye see the extension of the refracted rays
- 15 Due to refraction of light where the eye see the extension of the refracted rays
- 16 Because the sound of man has low frequency (low pitched) and the sound of woman has high frequency (high pitched).
- 17 Because the density of carbon dioxide is higher than that of air and the sound velocity increases by increasing density of the medium.
- 18 Because light is electromagnetic waves which does not need a medium to propagate through
- 19 Because the speed of light through air is larger than the speed of light in any other transparent medium
- 20 Because ultrasonic waves have the ability to kill some types of bacteria and stop the action of some viruses
- 21 Because its motion is not repeated on the two sides of its rest position
- 22 Because its motion is around its rest point through equal time intervals
- 23 Because the sound of soar explosions is a mechanical wave which need a medium to propagate through while light is electromagnetic wave which can propagate through vacuum

9) Compare between:


Points of comparison	calyx	corolla
Leaves	Green leaves Each leaf is called a sepal	Colored and scented leaves Each leaf is called a petal
function	It protects the inner part of the flower especially before blooming.	It protects the male and female reproductive organs of flowers Attract insects which help in reproduction process.

Points of comparison	sperm	ovum
Size	small	Relatively large
Mobility	mobile	Static (not mobile)
The structure	Consists of head, midpiece and tail	Consists of nucleus, cytoplasm and cellular membrane
The number	The testis produce large number	Each ovary produces one ripe ovum every 28 days in exchange with the other ovary

Un sexual flowers	B sexual flowers
Contain only male reproductive organ or female reproductive organ	Contain both male and female reproductive organs
Contain (3) whorls	Contain (4) whorls
Examples :palms, maize and pumpkin	Examples :tulip, petunia and wallflower

Points of comparison	Regular reflection	Irregular reflection
definition	It is the reflection of light rays when they fall on a smooth glistening surface, where the incident light rays are reflected in one direction.	It is the reflection of light rays when they fall on a rough surface, where the incident light rays are reflected in different directions.
examples	A plane mirror. A stainless steel sheet	A leaf of tree A piece of paper

Points of comparison	The sound of lion	The sound of sparrow
Sound pitch	Low pitched	High pitched
frequency	Low frequency	High frequency
amplitude	Lower amplitude	Higher amplitude

Points of comparison	Infrasonic waves	ultrasonic waves
frequency	They are sound waves of frequencies less than 20 Hz	They are sound waves of frequencies higher than 20 KHz
examples	The waves accompany the storms that precede rain 	Some animals such as bats, dogs and dolphins can hear ultrasonic waves

Points of comparison	Mechanical waves	Electromagnetic waves
definition	They are waves which need a medium to propagate through.	They are waves which don't need a medium to propagate through
properties	They don't propagate through vacuum	They can propagate through vacuum
velocity	Their velocity is relatively low	Their velocity is great (3×10^8)
examples	They are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transverse waves : (as water waves) • Longitudinal waves: (as sound waves) 	They are all transverse waves as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -light waves -radio waves -x-ray

Points of comparison	Oscillatory motion	Wave motion
definition	It is the motion of the oscillating body around its rest point, where the motion is repeated through equal time intervals.	It is the motion produced as a result of the vibration of the medium particles at certain moment and in a definite direction.
examples	Pendulum motion Motion of spring	Sound waves Light waves

Points of comparison	Transverse wave	Longitudinal wave
Definition	Is the disturbance at which particles of the medium vibrate perpendicular to direction of wave propagation	Is the disturbance at which particles of the medium vibrate along to direction of wave propagation
Components	Crests and troughs	Compressions and rarefactions
Wavelength	The distance between two successive crests or troughs	The distance between the centers of two successive compressions or rarefactions.
examples	Water waves	Sound waves

17 What happens for each of the following after fertilization?

1. Becomes a fruit.
2. Becomes a seed
3. Successive divisions to form the embryo

18 Different types of questions:

1. a. number of waves = 2

$$\text{Wavelength} = \frac{\text{distance covered by the waves}}{\text{number of waves}} = \frac{20}{2} = 10 \text{ cm}$$

b. wave velocity = frequency x wavelength

$$\text{Wave velocity} = 150 \times 0.1 = 15 \text{ m/sec.}$$

2. a. number of waves = 3

$$\text{Wavelength} = \frac{\text{distance covered by the waves}}{\text{number of waves}} = \frac{30}{3} = 10 \text{ meter}$$

b. wave length = 2 x horizontal distance between successive crest and trough

$$= 2 \times 8 = 16 \text{ meter}$$

- 3 a (c)
b (b)
c (a)
d (c)
-

4. a. Reproductive organ of female

- b. (1) → fallopian tube
(2) → Uterus
(3) → Ovary
(4) → Uterus muscle
(5) → Cervix
(6) → Vagina
-

c.

- i. Ovary
ii. Top of fallopian tube
iii. Uterus
iv. Vagina
v. Ovary
-

5. a. Reproductive organ of male

- b. (1) → Testis
(2) → Penis
(3) → Urethra
(4) → Vas deferens
(5) → Urinary bladder
(6) → Prostate gland
-

6. a. Typical flower (hermaphrodite)

- b. (1) → Pedicel
(2) → Receptacle
(3) → Sepal
(4) → Petal
(5) → Filament
-

- (6) → Anther
(7) → Stigma
(8) → Style
(9) → Ovary

c. Carpel
d. Stamen

7 (1) bisexual (hermaphrodite) flower

- (2) Female flower (unisexual)
(3) Male flower (unisexual)
-

$$8. \text{ Frequency} = \frac{d (\text{number of cycles}) \times n (\text{number of teeth})}{t (\text{time})}$$

$$\text{Frequency} = \frac{960 \times 30}{120} = 240 \text{ Hz}$$

9. $\text{Frequency} = \frac{d(\text{number of cycles}) \times n(\text{number of teeth})}{t(\text{time})}$

$$600 = \frac{300 \times n}{60} \rightarrow 600 \times 60 = 300 \times n$$

$$\text{Number of teeth (n)} = 120 \text{ teeth}$$

10 Wavelength = 4 m

Periodic time = 6 sec. \rightarrow Frequency = $\frac{1}{6}$ Hz

Amplitude = 2m

Wave velocity = $F \times \lambda = \frac{1}{6} \times 4 = 0.6 \text{ m/sec.}$

11 Absolute refractive index of diamond = $\frac{\text{Speed of light through air}}{\text{Speed of light through diamond}}$

$$\text{Absolute refractive index of diamond} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{1.5 \times 10^8} = 2$$

12 Wave velocity (v) = frequency (f) x wave length (λ)

$$v = 200 \times 0.15 = 30 \text{ m/sec.}$$

A-Give reason for the following:

1-Oscillatory motion is considered as periodic motion?

Bec. It is repeated in equal periods of time.

2-The waves due to vibration of strings are mechanical transverse waves?

Mechanical because it needs a medium to travel And transverse because the particles of medium vibrate perpendicular to the wave direction

3-We see lightening before hearing thunder?

Bec. Light is an electromagnetic wave that has high speed while sound is a mechanical wave that has low speed.

4-The product of frequency multiplying the periodic time equals 1 ?

Bec, the relation between them is inverse y proportional.

5-Sound waves are mechanical waves while radio waves are electromagnetic?

Bec, sound waves need medium to travel while radio waves can travel in space.

6-Sound can be heard from all surrounding directions?

Bec, sound travels as spherical waves that consist of compressions and rarefactions

7-The intensity of sound decreases as the distance between the ear and sound source is increased?

Bec, sound intensity is inversely proportional to the square of distance

8-The strings of a musical lute are fixed on a hollow wooden box?

To increase the vibrating surface to increase the sound intensity.

9-Sound intensity in air is less than sound intensity in CO_2 ?

Bec the density of carbon dioxide is more than the density of air

10-Piano's sound differs from violin even if they have the same intensity and pitch?

Bec, they have different quality of sound as they produce different harmonic tones

11-The use of ultrasonic waves in milk sterilizing?

Bec, ultrasonic waves kill microbes.

12-Sound of man is harsh while sound of woman is sharp?

Bec. Sound of man is low pitched (low frequency) while sound of woman is high pitched (high frequency).

13- When sound ray is incidence perpendicular to a reflecting surface, it reflects on itself ?

- Bec, angle of incidence = angle of reflection = zero.

14-When light ray travels from water to air it refracts far from the normal?

-Bec,the optical density of water is more than air.

15-Palm flowers are unisexual?

Bec, the flowers contain only male or female reproductive organ

16-Flowers pollinated by air having hanging anthers and feathery stigmas?

Bec. Anthers open by wind and feathery stigma collects pollen grain from air.

17-Pollen grains are produced in large numbers?

To guarantee the fertilization process.

18- The fallopian tubes in human female are lined with cilia?

To push the ovum to the uterus.

19- The formation of inverted images of the trees on the road when rain falls.

Due to reflection of light.

20- The leather jacket produces irregular light reflection, while a stainless steel plate produces regular light reflection.

Because leather jacket is rough surface, while stainless steel plate is smooth surface.

21- The light ray that is incident perpendicular on a glistening surface reflects on itself.

Because angle of incidence = angle of reflection = zero

22- The light refracts when it travels from one medium to another.

Due to the difference of the light velocity through the different transparent media.

23- When light ray travels from air to water it refracts near to the normal.

Because water has higher optical density than air

24- The absolute refractive index of a medium is always greater than one.

Because the velocity of light through air is always greater than that through any other transparent medium.

29- To see a coin which has fallen in a beaker filled with water in its real position we must look at it vertically.

Because the ray which falls perpendicular to the interface passes to air without refraction.

B- Study the opposite figure then answer

1-the function of number 1 is.....

(It produces pollen grains.)

2-the function of number 2 is.....

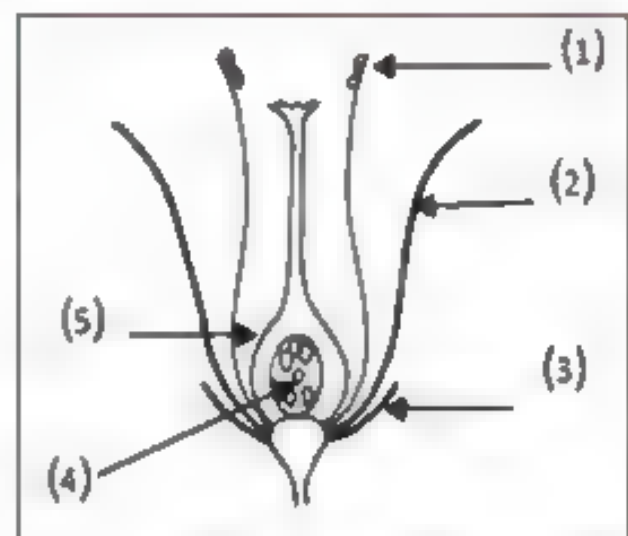
(Attract insects and protect reproductive organs)

3-the function of number 5 is.....

(It produces ovules)

4-the sex of this flower is

(male - female - bisexual)



**C-Study the opposite figure,
then answer the following questions:**

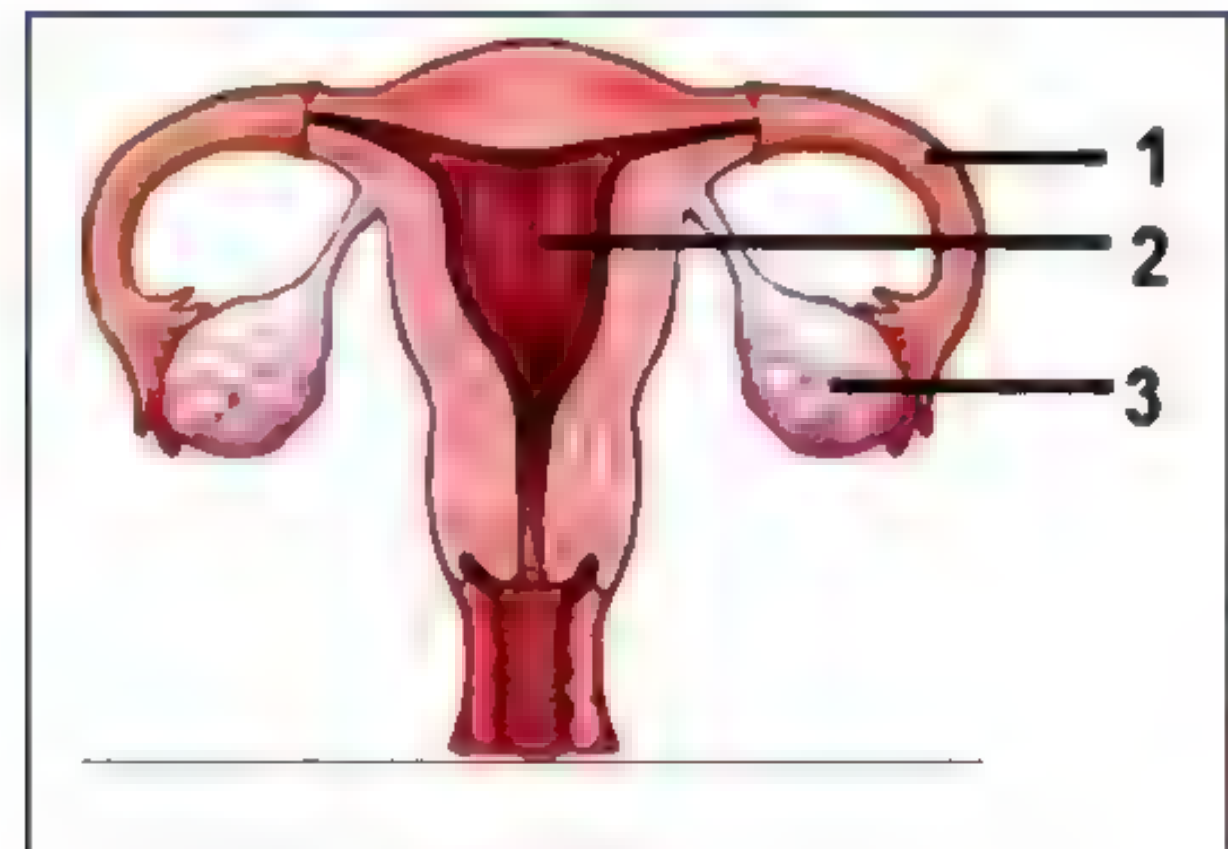
1-**Fallopian tube.**

2-**Uterus.**

3-**Ovary.**

4-This figure represents.....

(**Female reproductive system**)



D-From the opposite figure

Find:

1-Wavelength =

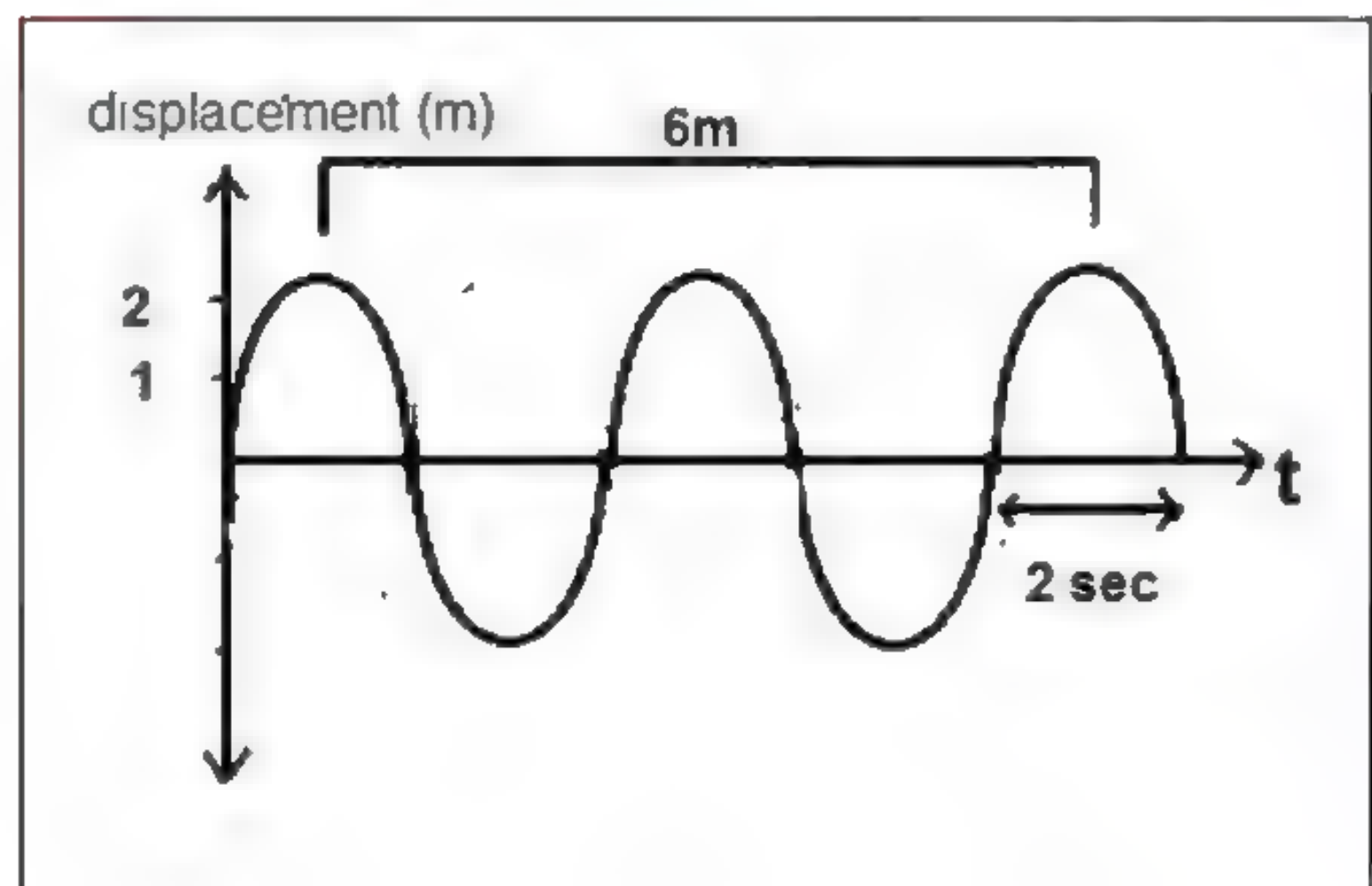
2-Amplitude =

3-Periodic time=

4-Frequency=

5-Wave velocity=

6-The relation between frequency
and its velocity is..... proportional



E- Compare between:

	Transverse waves	Longitudinal waves
Direction of particles vibration		
Structure		
Wavelength		
Ex:		

Mechanical waves	Electromagnetic waves
Waves that need and can't propagate in	Waves that don't need and propagate in
They areor waves	They are waves only.
Their speed is relatively	Their speed is
Ex: waves, waves.	Ex: waves , waves .

	Sperm	Ovum
Size		
Number		
Motion		

	Regular reflection	Irregular reflection
surface		
direction		
Examples		

	Red light	Violet light
Frequency	Lowest	Higher
Energy of photon	Lowest	Higher
Wavelength	Longest	Shortest

F- Mention the function:

Floral whorls	Function
1-Calyx	-It protects the inner parts of the flower specially before blooming.
2-Corolla	-It protects the reproductive organs.-It attracts insects to the flower which helps in the reproduction process.
3-Androecium	-It protects and hold pollen grains (inside the pollen chamber).
4-Gynoecium	-It produces ovules

G- Problems:

1- calculate the frequency and periodic time of an oscillating body which makes 240 oscillations in 2 minutes.

2- If the max. Displacement done by the oscillating body away from its original position is 0.2 cm which is made in 0.5 second.

Calculate its amplitude and the periodic time.

3- Sound waves of frequency 200 Hz and wavelength 1.7 m.

Calculate: The velocity of sound waves in air?

4. Savart's wheel produces a sound of frequency 200 Hz. When a metallic plate touches a gear having 50 teeth. Find the time taken by the wheel to make 360 rotations.

5. Calculate the frequency of a musical tone similar to the frequency of a produced tone using Savart's wheel rotated with a velocity of 960 cycles in two minutes, given that the number of teeth of the gear is 30 teeth

.....

.....

6- Calculate the velocity of light through glass if you know that the velocity of light through air is 3×10^8 m/sec. and the absolute refractive index of glass is 1.5.

.....

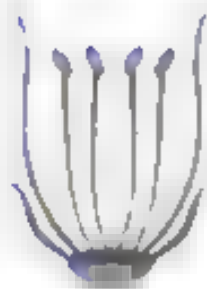
.....

7- Calculate the absolute refractive index of diamond given that the speed of light through it is 1.25×10^8 m/sec. knowing that the velocity of light through air is 3×10^8 m/sec.

.....

.....

Good luck & have fun 😊



♂ Male flower



♀ Female Flower



♂♀ Bisexual flower

Model exam (1)

Question 1

(A):Choose the correct answer:

- 1- The distance between 2 successive crests or troughs is
(a-frequency. b-amplitude. c-periodic time d- wavelength)
- 2-All of the following are factors affecting sound intensity except
(a-amplitude b-medium density c-frequency d-wind direction)
- 3-The typical flower consists of whorls.
(a-three b-four c-five d-six)
- 4-If the frequency of an oscillating body is 2 Hz, so its periodic time =
a- (0.5 sec b-0.2 sec c-2 sec d-1 sec)
- 5-If the angle between the incident ray and the reflecting surface = 40° , so the angle of reflection =.....
(a- 30° b- 40° c- 50° d- 60°)
- 6-The right ovary in the human female produces a mature ovum everydays.
(a-24 b-28 c-38 d-56)

(B):Give reason for each of the following:

- 1-The voice of women is sharp while the voice of men is harsh?
.....
- 2-The product of multiplying the frequency and the periodic time of an oscillating body = 1?
.....
- 3-The fallopian tubes are lined with cilia?
.....

(C): Mention the importance or the function of the following:

- 1-Ultrasonic waves (in medical field).
.....
- 2- Calyx.
.....

Question 2

(A): Put (✓) or (X) in front of the following and correct the wrong statements:

- 1-The motion of the tuning fork is an oscillatory motion. ()
- 2-Large and coloured flowers that contain nectar, are pollinated by man. ()
- 3-Sound waves are mechanical and transverse waves. ()
- 4-Jaccuzi is used treat nervous tension with cold water. ()

(B): Problem: Calculate the absolute refractive index of diamond given that the speed of light through it is 1.5×10^8 m/sec, Knowing that the speed of light in air is 3×10^8 m/sec?

.....

(C): Compare between each of the following:

- 1-Transverse wave and longitudinal waves. (according to the direction of medium particles)
- 2-Infra sonic waves and ultrasonic waves. (according to the frequency)
- 3-Sperm and ovum (according to the size)

Question 3

(A):Write the scientific term for each in the following:

- 1-Maximum displacement made by oscillating body away from point of rest.
- 2-An external factor affecting the ear causing the sense of hearing.
- 3-The transfer of pollen grains from anther to the stigma of the flower.
- 4-Waves that need medium to travel and can't propagate in space.
- 5-the change of in path of light ray when it passes from a transparent medium to another.
- 6-The female reproductive organ in the flower.

(B):What will Happen in the following :

- 1-The oscillating body moves away from its rest point (for the velocity)
-

2-Light ray passes from air to water.

.....

3-Ovary of the flower after fertilization.

.....

(C):Problem: A wave of frequency = 512 Hz. And its wavelength =0.5 m, calculate the velocity of this wave?

.....

Question 4:

(A): Complete the following:

1-The complete oscillation containsdisplacements each of them is called

2-The measuring unit of sound intensity iswhile the unit of noise intensity is

.....

3-The function of testis in man is to produceandhormone.

4-.....andare the two types of light reflection.

(B): What is meant by:

1-sound intensity.

.....

2-Fertilization in Human.

.....

Model exam (2)

Question (1):-

A) Write the scientific term:-

1. The measuring unit of sound intensity. ()
2. The distance covered by the wave in one second.()
3. A short stem where the leaves are modified into reproductive organs. ()
4. The area in the longitudinal wave, at which the medium particles are of the lowest density & pressure. ()
5. The tones accompanying the fundamental tone but they are higher in pitch & lower in intensity. ()
6. A group of colored leaves in flowers, each is called petal.()
7. The reflection of light rays in many directions when falling on a rough surface. ()
8. An oval-shaped gland that produces human male cells. ()

B) Give an example for:-

a) An oscillatory motion

.....

b)A male hormone

.....

C) Give reasons for:-

1. Ultrasonic waves have industrial uses.

.....

2. Increasing the periodic time of the oscillating body decreases its frequency.

.....

Question (2):-

A) Choose the correct answer:-

1. Ovary, style and stigma are the structure of the.....
a)corolla b)stamen c)carpel

2. If the angle between the incident light ray & the reflected light ray is 90° , so the angle of incidence equals
- a) 0° b) 30° c) 45°
3. The periodic time of an oscillating body which makes 240 oscillations in one minute equals
- a) 1 sec. b) $1/4$ sec. c) 4 sec.
4. The human ear can hear sounds of frequency
- a) 50 KHz b) 30 KHz c) 300 Hz
5. Fertilization is the process of fusion of the male & female cells to form
- a) zygote b) sperm c) ovum
6. All of the following are factors affecting sound intensity except the
- a) amplitude of vibration b) medium density c) frequency
7. When a light ray travels from air to glass, it refracts the normal.
- a) near b) far from c) tangent to
8. The complete oscillation includes displacements.
- a) one b) two successive c) four successive

B) Give one difference between each of the following:-

- a) Infrasonic & ultrasonic waves (concerning their frequencies)
- b) Mechanical & Electromagnet waves (concerning their speeds)
- c) Sperm & ovum (concerning their sizes)

C) A Problem:-

Savart's wheel rotates with a rate of 120 cycles per minute. A sound of frequency 300 Hz is produced when an elastic plate touches the teeth of one gear. Calculate the number of gear's teeth.

.....

Question (3):-

A) Complete the following statements:-

1. Longitudinal wave consists of &
2. After fertilization, the ovary grows forming the, while the ovule converts into the
3. Sharp tones have frequencies, while rough tones have frequencies.
4. The sperm consists of, middle part &

B) Mention one use/importance for each of the following:-

a) Calyx:

.....

b) Epididymis:

.....

c) Jacuzzi:

.....

C) Correct the underlined words:-

a) Gynoecium is the male organ of flower.

b) Particles of the medium vibrate along the direction of the wave propagation in the transverse wave.

c) The absolute refractive index of any material is always smaller than one.

Question (4):-

A) Put (✓) or (x) & correct the wrong ones:-

1. The velocity of the oscillating body has maximum value when it passes its rest position.
2. Palm trees are pollinated by air.
3. The sound intensity decreases, when the source of sound touches an empty box.
4. Water waves are electromagnetic waves.

B) What happens when:-

1. The sound direction opposes the air flow direction.

2. A light ray falls perpendicular on a reflecting surface.

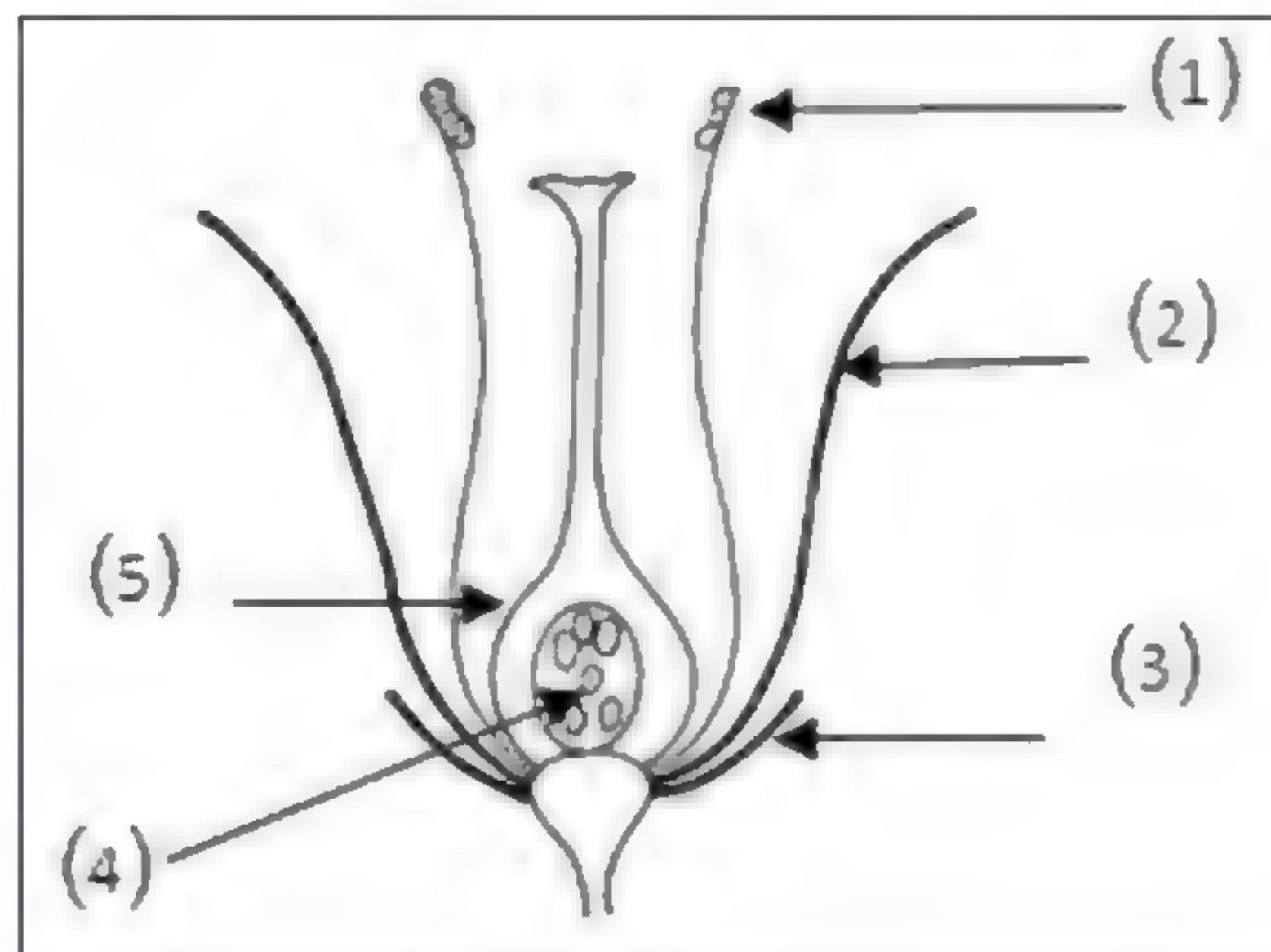
3. The frequency of a wave is increased (concerning the wavelength) when its velocity is constant.

(C): Study the opposite figure, then answer:

1-the function of number 1 is

2-the function of number 2 is

3-the function of number 5 is



Good luck & Have fun ☺

waves.

Their speed is relatively **slow**

Ex: **water** waves, **sound** waves.

Their speed is **faster**

(speed of light = 3×10^8 m/sec)

Ex: **light** waves , **Radio** waves .

	Sperm	Ovum
Size	Relatively smaller than ovum	Relatively large
Number	Very large (billions/ejaculate)	1
Motion	mobile	Static

	Regular reflection	Irregular reflection
Surface	smooth	rough
Direction	One direction	scattered
Examples	mirror	Leather - wood

	Red light	Violet light
Frequency	Lowest	Higher
Energy of photon	Lowest	Higher
Wavelength	Longest	Shortest

	A transparent Medium	A translucent Medium	An opaque Medium
	permits the light to pass through it.	permits part of the light to pass through it and absorbs some light.	does not permit light to pass through it.
Examples	Clear air Clear water	Tissue paper Frosted glass	Black honey book

F- Mention the function:

Floral whorls	Function
1-Calyx	It protects the inner parts of the flower specially before blooming.
2-Corolla	1- Attracts insects. 2- Protects the reproductive organs.
3-Androecium	Production of male gametes (pollen grains)
4-Gynoecium	Production of female gametes (ovules)

G- Problems:

1- calculate the frequency and periodic time of an oscillating body which makes 240 oscillations in 2 minutes.

Frequency = no. of complete oscillations / time(sec) = 240 / (2x60) = 2 Hertz

Periodic time = $1/F = 1/2 = 0.5$ sec

2- If the max. Displacement done by the oscillating body away from its original position is 0.2 cm which is made in 0.5 second.

Calculate its amplitude and the periodic time.

Amplitude = max displacement = 0.2 cm

Periodic time = $4 \times 0.5 = 2$ sec

3- Sound waves of frequency 200 Hz and wavelength 1.7 m.

Calculate: The velocity of sound waves in air?

$$\text{Velocity} = F \times \lambda = 200 \times 1.7 = 340 \text{ m/sec}$$

4. Savart's wheel produces a sound of frequency 200 Hz. When a metallic plate touches a gear having 50 teeth. Find the time taken by the wheel to make 360 rotations.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Time} &= \text{no. of cycles} \times \text{no. of gear teeth} / \text{frequency} \\ &= (360 \times 50) / 200 = 90 \text{ sec} \end{aligned}$$

5. Calculate the frequency of a musical tone similar to the frequency of a produced tone using Savart's wheel rotated with a velocity of 960 cycles in two minutes, given that the number of teeth of the gear is 30 teeth.

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \text{no. of cycles} \times \text{no. of gear teeth} / \text{time} \\ &= (960 \times 30) / 2 \times 60 = 240 \text{ Hz} \end{aligned}$$

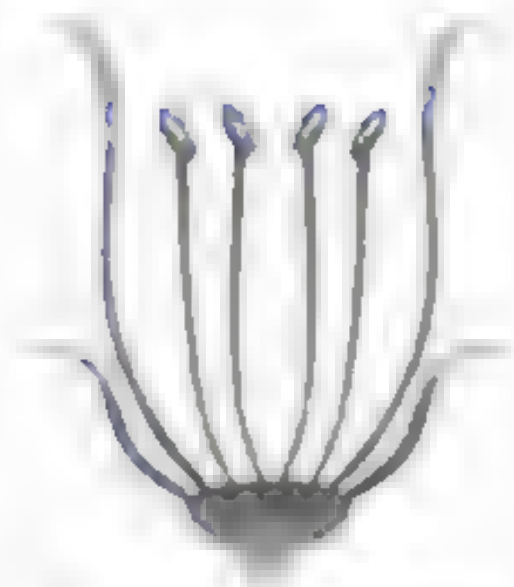
6- Calculate the velocity of light through glass if you know that the velocity of light through air is 3×10^8 m/sec. and the absolute refractive index of glass is 1.5.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Velocity of light through glass} &= \text{velocity of light through air} / \text{refractive index of glass} \\ &= 3 \times 10^8 / 1.5 = 2 \times 10^8 \text{ m/sec} \end{aligned}$$

7- Calculate the absolute refractive index of diamond given that the speed of light through it is 1.25×10^8 m/sec. knowing that the velocity of light through air is 3×10^8 m/sec.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Absolute refractive index of diamond} &= \frac{\text{velocity of light through air}}{\text{velocity of light through diamond}} \\ &= \frac{3 \times 10^8}{1.25 \times 10^8} = 2.4 \end{aligned}$$

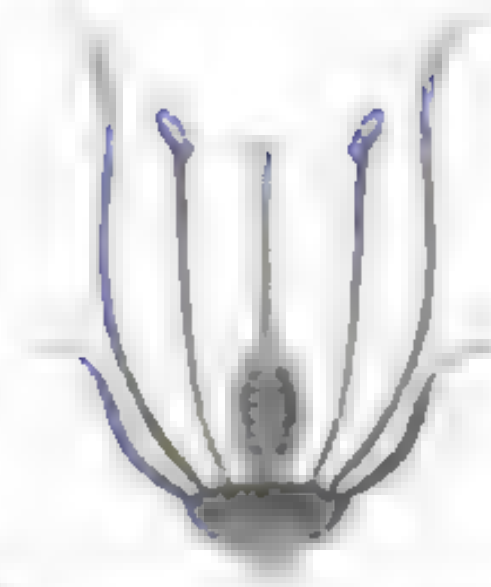
Good luck & have fun 😊



♂ Male flower



♀ Female Flower



♂ Bisexual flower



Model Exams

Model exam (1)

Question 1

(A):Choose the correct answer:

1- The distance between 2 successive crests or troughs is

(a-frequency. b-amplitude. c-periodic time **d- wavelength**)

2-All of the following are factors affecting sound intensity except

(a-amplitude b-medium density **c-frequency** d-wind direction)

3-The typical flower consists of whorls.

(a-three **b-four** c-five d-six)

4-If the frequency of an oscillating body is 2 Hz, so its periodic time =

a- (0.5 sec b-0.2 sec c-2 sec d-1 sec)

5-If the angle between the incident ray and the reflecting surface = 40° , so the angle of reflection =.....

(a- 30° b- 40° **c- 50°** d- 60°)

6-The right ovary in the human female produces a mature ovum everydays.

(a-24 b-28 c-38 **d-56**)

(B):Give reason for each of the following:

1-The voice of women is sharp while the voice of men is harsh?

Because the voice of the woman is high pitched while that of man is low pitched

2-The product of multiplying the frequency and the periodic time of an oscillating body = 1?

Because they are reciprocal to each other.

3-The fallopian tubes are lined with cilia?

To push ovum toward the uterus.

(C): Mention the importance or the function of the following:

1-Ultrasonic waves (in medical field).

1- Breaking down kidney and ureters stones without any surgical operations.

2- Diagnosis of male prostate gland tumors and its effect on bladder.

3- Discovering carcinogenic tumors.

2- Calyx.

It protects the inner parts of the flower specially before blooming

Question 2

(A): Put (\checkmark) or (\times) in front of the following and correct the wrong statements:

1-The motion of the tuning fork is an oscillatory motion. (\checkmark)

2-Large and coloured flowers that contain nectar, are pollinated by man. (\times)

3-Sound waves are mechanical and transverse waves. (\times)

4-Jaccuzi is used to treat nervous tension with cold water. (\checkmark)

(B): Problem: Calculate the absolute refractive index of diamond given that the speed of light through it is 1.5×10^8 m/sec, Knowing that the speed of light in air is 3×10^8 m/sec?

$$\text{Absolute refractive index of diamond} = \frac{\text{velocity of light through air}}{\text{velocity of light through diamond}}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 10^8}{1.5 \times 10^8} = 2$$

(C): Compare between each of the following:

1-Transverse wave and longitudinal waves. (according to the direction of medium particles)

	Transverse waves	Longitudinal waves
Direction of medium particles vibration	Perpendicular to line of propagation	Along the line of propagation

2-Infra sonic waves and ultrasonic waves. (according to the frequency)

	Infra sonic waves	ultrasonic waves
Frequency	Less than 20 Hz	More than 20 KHz

3-Sperm and ovum (according to the size)

	Sperm	Ovum
Size	Relatively smaller than ovum	Relatively large

Question 3

(A):Write the scientific term for each in the following:

1-Maximum displacement made by oscillating body away from point of rest.

Amplitude

2-An external factor affecting the ear causing the sense of hearing.

Sound

3-The transfer of pollen grains from anther to the stigma of the flower.

Pollination

4-Waves that need medium to travel and can't propagate in space.

Mechanical waves

5-the change of in path of light ray when it passes from a transparent medium to another.

Light refraction

6-The female reproductive organ in the flower.

Gynoecium

(B):What will Happen in the following :

1-The oscillating body moves away from its rest point (for the velocity)

The velocity decreases and will equal zero at maximum displacement.

2-Light ray passes from air to water.

Refracts near to the normal line.

3-Ovary of the flower after fertilization.

Develops and become the fruit.

(C):Problem A wave of frequency = 512 Hz. And its wavelength =0.5 m, calculate the velocity of this wave?

Velocity = $F \times \lambda = 512 \times 0.5 = 256 \text{ m/sec}$

Question 4:

(A): Complete the following:

1-The complete oscillation contains **four** displacements each of them is called **amplitude**

2-The measuring unit of sound intensity is **watt / m^2** while the unit of noise intensity is **Decibel**

3-The function of testis in man is to produce **Sperm** and **testosterone** hormone.

4- **Regular** and **Irregular** are the two types of light reflection.

(B): What is meant by:

1-sound intensity.

It is the property by which the ear can distinguish between sounds either strong or weak.

2-Fertilization in Human.

It is the fusion of the nucleus of male gamete (sperm) with the nucleus of female gamete (ovum) to form the zygote (fertilized ovum)

Model exam (2)

Question (1):-

A) Write the scientific term:-

1. The measuring unit of sound intensity. (watt/m²)
2. The distance covered by the wave in one second. (velocity)
3. A short stem where the leaves are modified into reproductive organs. (flower)
4. The area in the longitudinal wave, at which the medium particles are of the lowest density & pressure. (Rarefaction)
5. The tones accompanying the fundamental tone but they are higher in pitch & lower in intensity. (Harmonic tones)
6. A group of colored leaves in flowers, each is called petal. (Corolla)
7. The reflection of light rays in many directions when falling on a rough surface. (Irregular reflection)
8. An oval-shaped gland that produces human male cells. (Testes)

B) Give an example for:-

a) An oscillatory motion

Simple pendulum.

b) A male hormone

Testosterone.

C) Give reasons for:-

1. Ultrasonic waves have industrial uses.

Because it can be used in Sterilization of food, water and milk. As it characterized by its high ability to kill some types of bacteria and stop the action of some viruses

2. Increasing the periodic time of the oscillating body decreases its frequency.

Because the relation between them is inverse relation.

3. The pen appears broken in a cup of water.

Due to light refraction.

Question (2):-

A) Choose the correct answer:-

1. Ovary, style and stigma are the structure of the.....
a)corolla b)stamen **c)carpel**
2. If the angle between the incident light ray & the reflected light ray is 90° , so the angle of incidence equals
a) 0° b) 30° **c) 45°**
3. The periodic time of an oscillating body which makes 240 oscillations in one minute equals
a)1 sec. **b)1/4 sec.** c)4 sec.
4. The human ear can hear sounds of frequency
a) 50 KHz b)30 KHz **c)300 Hz**
5. Fertilization is the process of fusion of the male & female cells to form
a)zygote b)sperm c)ovum
6. All of the following are factors affecting sound intensity except the
a)amplitude of vibration b)medium density **c)frequency**
7. When a light ray travels from air to glass, it refracts the normal.
a) near b)far from c) tangent to
8. The complete oscillation includes displacements.
a)one b) two successive **c) four successive**

B) Give one difference between each of the following:-

- a) Infrasonic & ultrasonic waves (concerning their frequencies)
Infrasonic waves : low frequency (less than 20Hz)
ultrasonic waves : very high frequency (more than 20 KHz)
- b) Mechanical & Electromagnetic waves (concerning their speeds)
Mechanical waves : low speed
Electromagnetic waves : very high speed (speed of light through air 3×10^8 m/sec)
- c)Sperm & ovum (concerning their sizes)
Sperm : small related to ovum
Ovum : larger than sperm

C) A Problem:-

Savart's wheel rotates with a rate of 120 cycles per minute. A sound of frequency 300 Hz is produced when an elastic plate touches the teeth of one gear. Calculate the number of gear's teeth.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{No. of gear teeth} &= F \times \text{time(sec)} / \text{no. of cycles} \\ &= (300 \times 60) / 120 = 150 \text{ teeth}\end{aligned}$$

Question (3):-

A) Complete the following statements:-

1. Longitudinal wave consists of **compressions & rarefactions**
2. After fertilization, the ovary grows forming the **fruit** while the ovule converts into the **seed**.
3. Sharp tones have **high** frequencies, while rough tones have **low** frequencies.
4. The sperm consists of **head**, middle part & **tail**

B) Mention one use/importance for each of the following:-

a) Calyx:

protect all internal parts of the flower specially before blooming.

b) Epididymis:

Store the sperms.

c) Jacuzzi:

Treatment of nervous tension (by cold water)

Treatment of sprain (by hot water)

C) Correct the underlined words:-

a) Androecium is the male organ of flower.

b) Particles of the medium vibrate along the direction of the wave propagation in the Longitudinal wave.

c) The absolute refractive index of any material is always larger than one.

Question (4):-

A) Put (✓) or (x) & correct the wrong ones:-

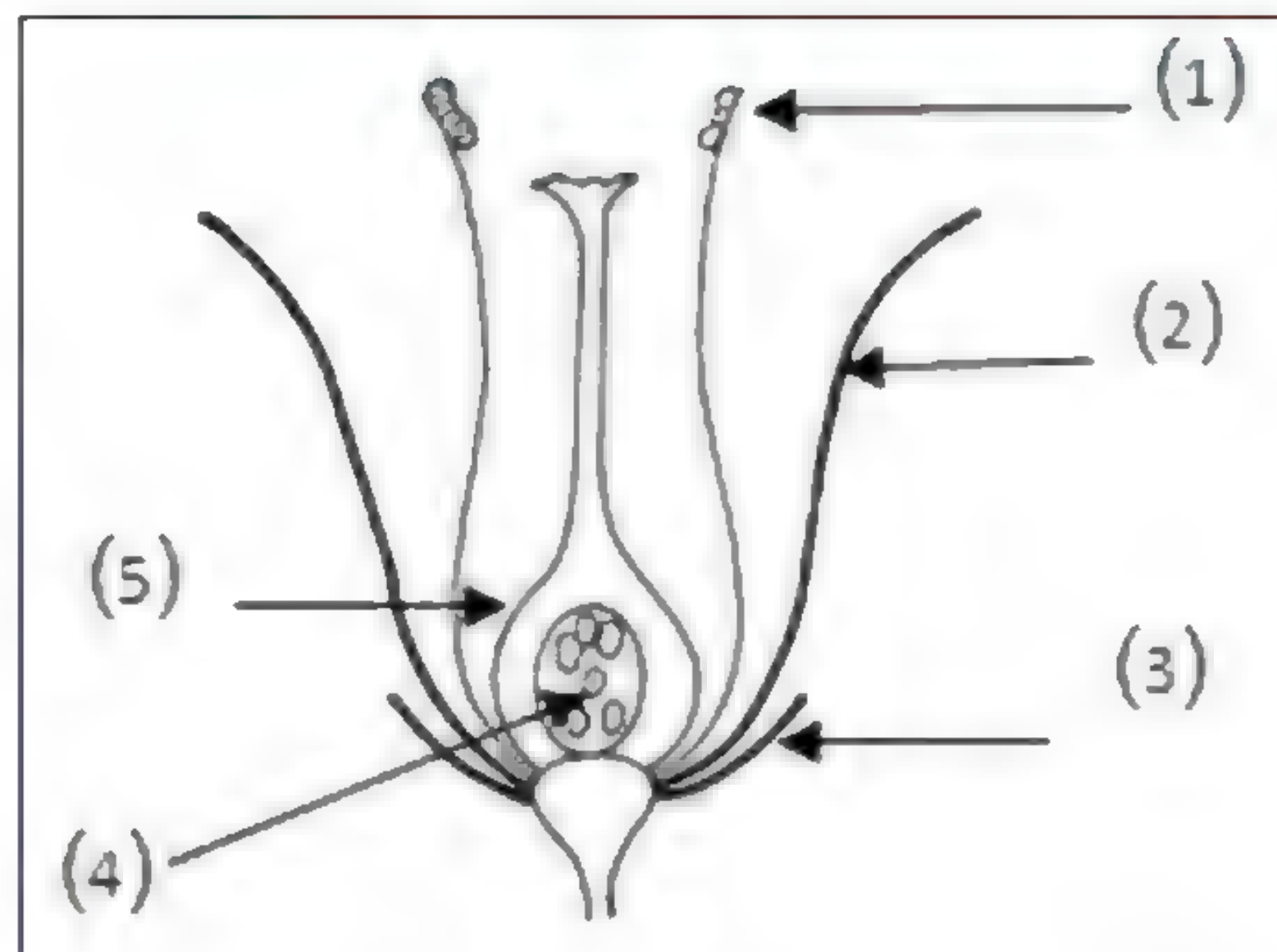
1. The velocity of the oscillating body has maximum value when it passes its rest position. (✓)
2. Palm trees are pollinated by air. (x)
By man
3. The sound intensity decreases, when the source of sound touches an empty box. (x)
increases
4. Water waves are electromagnetic waves. (x)
mechanical

B) What happens when:-

1. The sound direction opposes the air flow direction.
The sound intensity decreases.
2. A light ray falls perpendicular on a reflecting surface.
It will reflect on itself
3. The frequency of a wave is increased (concerning the wavelength) when its velocity is constant.
The wave length decreases.

(C): Study the opposite figure, then answer:

- 1-the function of number 1 is production of male gametes(pollen grains)
- 2-the function of number 2 is attracts insects & protects the reproductive organs.
- 3-the function of number 5 is production of female gametes(ovules)





Questions

Unit (1)

(1) Write the scientific term:

- 1 It is a motion which is regularly repeated in equal periods of time.
- 2 It is the motion of oscillating body around its rest point, where the motion is repeated through equal intervals of time
- 3 It is the maximum displacement done by the oscillating body away from its original position
- 4 It is the motion of an oscillating body when it passes by a fixed point on its path two successive times in the same direction
- 5 It is the time taken by an oscillating body to make one complete oscillation
- 6 It is number of complete oscillations made by an oscillating body in one second
- 7 It is the disturbance that propagates and transfers energy in the direction of propagation
- 8 It is the motion produced as a result of the vibration of the medium particles at a certain moment and in a definite direction.
- 9 It is the direction through which the wave propagate.
- 10 It is a disturbance in which the particles of the medium vibrate perpendicular to the direction of wave propagation
- 11 It is the highest point of the particles of the medium in the transverse wave.
- 12 It is the lowest point of particles of the medium in the transverse wave



- 13 It is a disturbance in which the particles of medium vibrate along the direction of wave propagation.
- 14 It is the area at which the particles of the medium are of highest density and pressure.
- 15 It is the area at which the medium particles are of lowest density and pressure.
- 16 It is the distance between two successive crests or troughs.
- 17 It is the distance between the centers of two successive compressions or rarefactions.
- 18 It is the maximum displacement achieved by the medium particles away from their rest positions.
- 19 It is the distance covered by the wave in one second.
- 20 It is the number of waves produced from the source in one second.
- 21 Simplest form of oscillatory motion

(2) Give reason for:

- 1 The product of frequency and periodic time equals unity.
- 2 The oscillatory motion is considered as a periodic motion.
- 3 Water waves are transverse waves.
- 4 Sound waves are longitudinal waves.
- 5 Sound waves are mechanical waves, while radio waves are electromagnetic waves.
- 6 Hearing thunder after seeing lightning though they happen at the same time.
- 7 We can't hear the sound of solar explosions occurring on the sun, but we can see the light coming out of it.



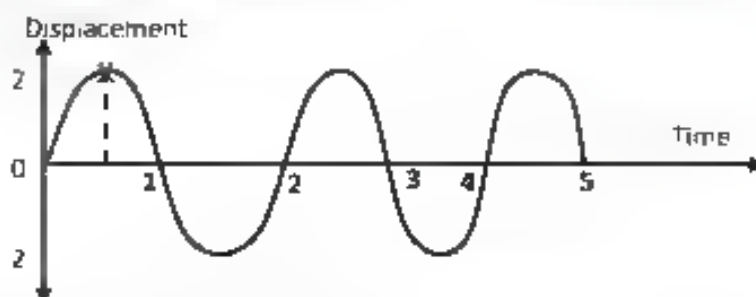
(3) Compare between:

- 1) Mechanical waves and electromagnetic waves
- 2) Transverse and Longitudinal waves.
- 3) Oscillatory and wave motion

(4) Problems:

- 1 From the opposite figure of the oscillatory motion of a simple pendulum, calculate:

- a) Amplitude
- b) periodic time
- c) frequency



- 2 Calculate the periodic time and frequency for an oscillating body that makes 500 complete oscillations in two minutes.
- 3 Calculate the wave length in metre for a visible light wave of frequency 5×10^{14} gigahertz and velocity of 3×10^8 m/s
- 4 A longitudinal wave is produced by a spiral spring such that the distance between the first and fourth compression is 24 cm find the wave velocity if the frequency of such wave is 20 kilo Hertz.

(5) What's meant by:

- 1 The time taken by spring to make 60 complete oscillations is 1 minute
- 2 The frequency of simple pendulum is 50 Hz
- 3 Wave length of sound wave is 30 cm.
- 4 Law of wave propagation
- 5- Amplitude of vibrating source is 5 cm
- 6 Wave length of transverse wave is 10 cm

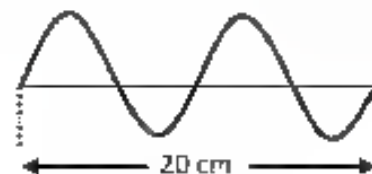


(6) Calculate the wavelength in metre for a visible light wave of frequency 5×10^8 Megahertz, and velocity of 3×10^8 m/s

(7) Problems:

1) A longitudinal wave is produced by a spiral spring such that the distance between the first and the fourth rarefactions is 18 cm
Find the wave velocity if the frequency of such wave is 20 Hertz

2) From the opposite figure,
calculate the velocity of the wave
if its frequency is 25 Hertz





Important Laws:

1) Complete oscillation includes four amplitudes

2) Periodic time = $\frac{\text{time in seconds}}{\text{number of complete oscillations made in that time}}$

3) Frequency = $\frac{\text{number of complete oscillations}}{\text{time in seconds}}$

4) Frequency (f) = $\frac{1}{\text{periodic time (t)}}$

5) Frequency \times periodic time = 1

6) Wave velocity (v) = $\frac{\text{distance covered by the wave in metres (m)}}{\text{time in seconds (s)}}$

7) Wave length = $\frac{\text{total distance covered by waves}}{\text{number of waves}}$

8) Wave velocity (v) = Frequency (f) \times wave length (λ)

Important units:

1) Amplitude \rightarrow metre (m), centimeter (cm)

2) Periodic time \rightarrow second (sec.)

3) Frequency \rightarrow Hertz (Hz)

4) Kilo Hertz = 10^3 Hz

Mega Hertz = 10^6 Hz

Giga Hertz = 10^9 Hz

5) Wave length \rightarrow metre (m)

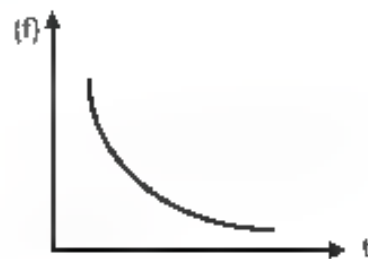
Millimeter = 10^{-3} metre

6) Wave velocity $\rightarrow \frac{\text{metre}}{\text{second}}$ m/sec

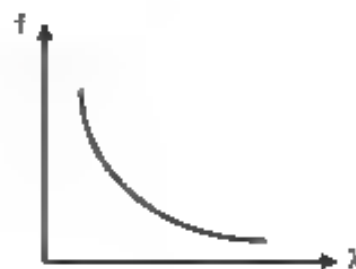


Important graphs:

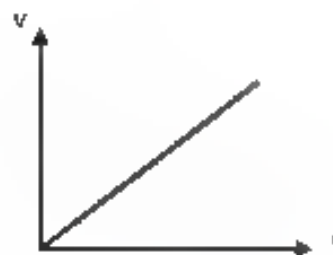
- 1) Relation between frequency and periodic time
(inverse)



- 2) Relation between frequency and wave length
(inverse)



- 3) Relation between velocity (v) and frequency (f)
(direct)



- 4) Relation between velocity (v) and wave length (λ)
(Direct)





Unit (2)

Lesson 1, 2

(1) Write the scientific term:

- 1) It is the distance which is covered by the sound waves in one second.
- 2) It is a property by which the ear can distinguish between rough and sharp voices
- 3) It is the property by which the ear can distinguish between sounds either strong or weak.
- 4) The intensity of sound at a point varies inversely with the square of the distance between that point and the sound source

$$I \propto \frac{1}{d^2}$$

- 5) It's the property by which the human ear can distinguish between different sounds according to the nature of source even if they are equal in intensity and pitch
- 6) They are sound waves of frequencies ranging from 20 Hz to 20 KHz
- 7) They are sound waves of frequency less than 20 Hz.
- 8) They are sound waves of frequencies higher than (20 KHz)
- 9) They are tone that accompany the basic tone, but they are lower in intensity and higher in pitch and differ from one instrument to another
- 10) It is the return of sound waves in the same direction due to hitting a reflecting surface
- 11) The angle of incidence = the angle of reflection



- 12) The incident sound ray, the reflected sound ray and the perpendicular line from the point of incidence on the reflecting surface all lie on the same plane, perpendicular to the reflecting surface
- 13) It is the direction of the line of propagation of sound wave
- 14) It is the angle between the incident ray and the perpendicular to the reflecting surface at the point of incidence
- 15) It is the angle between the reflected sound ray and the perpendicular to the reflecting surface at the point of incidence.
- 16) It is a repetition of sound produced due to its reflection
- 17) It is the collection of sound at a point due to its reflection on a concave surface

(2) Give reason for:

- 1 We hear sound from all directions that surround the sound source.
- 2 Sound intensity increases when the sound source touches a resonance box.
- 3 Sound intensity in case of the presence of carbon dioxide gas as a medium is higher than that increase of a.r.
- 4 The human ear distinguishes between sounds from different sources even if they are equal in intensity and pitch.
- 5 The human ear can hear sounds of frequencies ranging from 20 to 20000 Hz.
- 6 Some sound waves can't be heard
- 7 Dogs can hear all sounds produced by man
- 8 Man can't hear sounds produced by dolphins
- 9 When a sound ray is incident perpendicular to a reflecting surface, it reflects on itself



- 10 Echo cannot be heard if the distance between the sound source and reflecting surface is less than 17 metres.
- 11 The voice of Imam can be heard clearly in all parts of large mosques without using microphones
- 12- Fennec fox has large ability of hearing.
- 13 The ultra sonic waves can be used in detecting the industrial defects
- 14- Bats can fly in the dark without colliding with any object.
- 15 A piece of moquette is put under the washing machine
- 16 The time period between hearing the original sound and its echo should not be less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of second
- 17 When you use Savart's wheel, you change the speed of wheel rotation
- 18 The infrasonic waves are used for weather forecast.
- 19 Ultrasonic waves are used to sterilize food and water
- 20 The ultrasonic waves have medical uses

(3) Complete the following:

- 1 The velocity of sound through air depends on _____, _____.
- 2 Sounds can be classified into two groups which _____.
- 3 The voice of women is .. _____ pitched as it is .. _____.
- 4- The voice of men is .. _____ pitched as it is .. _____.
- 5 As the sharpness of voice .. _____, the level of voice (pitch) gets .. _____.
- 6- The sharp tones have .. _____ frequency, while the harsh tones have .. _____ frequency
- 7 The frequency .. by .. _____ the length of air column.

- (4) Problem:**

- 1) Calculate the wave length of a sound wave propagating through sea water with velocity 1500 m/sec knowing that its frequency is 10 kHz
- 2) Calculate the number of gear's teeth, if the wheel rotates with speed 180 cycles/minute and the frequency in Savart's wheel is 120 Hz



- 3) A person stood at a distance of 660 metres from a mountain and produced a sound. He heard the echo after 4 sec. calculate the velocity of sound at that time
- 4) A sailor produced a sound in sea, he heard its echo after 0.6 second. If the velocity of sound through water is 1435 m/sec. Calculate the depth of sea.
- 5) A person stood between two mountains and produced a sound. He heard two echoes after 2 and 3 seconds. If the velocity of sound through air is 340 m/sec find the distance between the two mountains
- 6) Find the number of rotations in 2 minutes made by Savart's wheel producing sound of frequency 300 Hz, if a metallic plate touches one gear of 100 teeth



Important laws:

1) Sound frequency (f) = $\frac{\text{number of cycles (d)}}{\text{time in seconds (t)}} \times \text{number of gear's teeth (n)}$

Savart's wheel is used to determine the frequency of an unknown tone.

2) Speed of rotation = $\frac{\text{number of rotation (turns)}}{\text{time (t)}}$

3) Inverse square law of sound

$$I \propto \frac{1}{d^2}$$

I : intensity of sound

D : distance between that point and the sound source

4) The velocity of sound (v) =

$$\frac{\text{twice the distance between the source of sound and the reflecting surface}}{\text{the average time of echo in seconds}}$$

$$v = \frac{2d}{t}$$

5) The depth of sea

$$\text{Depth} = \frac{\text{velocity of ultra sonic waves} \times \text{echo time}}{2}$$

$$D = v \times \frac{t}{2}$$



Important graphs:

- 1) The relation between intensity of sound and square distance

Inverse square law of sound

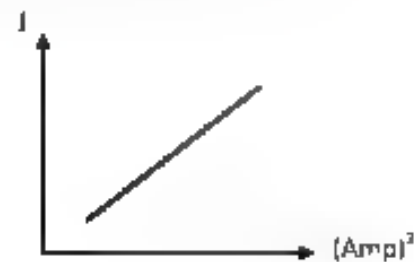
(Inverse relation)

$$I \propto \frac{1}{d^2}$$



- 2) The relation between amplitude and intensity of sound

(Direct relation)



- 3) Sound intensity is **directly proportional** to the density of medium which travels sounds.

- 4) When sound ray is incident perpendicular to a reflecting surface, it reflects on itself because the angle of incidence = angle of reflection = zero





Unit (2)

Lesson (3, 4)

(1) Write the scientific term:

- 1) It is the distance covered by the light in one second
- 2) It is the one of the components of electromagnetic spectrum of wave length ranges between 380 – 700 nanometres.
- 3) It is the splitting of white light into seven colours called spectrum colours.
- 4) It is the quantity of light falling perpendicular to a unit area of surface in one second
- 5) The light intensity of surface is inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the surface and the source of light.
- 6) It is the returning back of light waves in the same medium on meeting reflecting surface
- 7) It is the reflection of rays when they meet (fall on) a smooth (uniform) and glistening reflecting surface, where the incident light rays are reflected in one direction
- 8) It is the reflection of light ray when they fall on a rough (non-uniform) reflecting surface, where the incident light rays are reflected in different directions.
- 9) It is a narrow beam which is represented by a straight line, it intersects with the reflecting surface at the point of incidence.
- 10) It is a narrow beam which is represented by a straight line that is reflected from the reflecting surface at point of incidence



- 11) It is the angle between the incident light ray and the line perpendicular to the reflecting surface at the point of incidence
- 12) It is the angle between the reflected light ray and the line perpendicular to the reflecting surface at the point of incidence.
- 13) It is the change of light path when it travels from a transparent medium to another transparent medium of different optical density
- 14) It is the ability of the transparent medium to refract the light.
- 15) It is the angle between the refracted light ray and the normal at the point of incidence on the interface.
- 16) It is the angle between the emergent light ray and the normal at the point of emergence on the interface
- 17) It is the ratio between the velocity of light through air to the velocity of light through another transparent medium
- 18) It is the angle of incidence of a light ray which travels from high optical dense medium to the lower one which results in it being refracted at 90° to the normal.
- 19) It is the return of light ray when it is incident in a medium of larger optical dense by an angle larger than the critical angle of this medium
- 20) It is a natural phenomenon that takes place on the desert roads at noon especially in the summer times where objects on the road sides seem as if they had inverted images on wet area.

(2) Compare between:

- 1) Transparent, translucent and opaque medium
- 2) Regular and Irregular reflection.



(3) Give reasons for:

- 1) Although water is a transparent medium we cannot see fish at the bottom of the river Nile
- 2) Book is an opaque medium.
- 3) The intensity of light increases four times when the distance between the light source and you decreases to its half value
- 4) The incident light ray which falls perpendicular on a reflecting surface, reflects on itself
- 5) The absolute refractive index of any transparent medium is always greater than one.
- 6) A pencil which is partially immersed in water appears as being broken
- 7) The submerged object in water is seen in an apparent position slightly above its real position
- 8) To pick up a coin which has fallen in a deep beam we must look at it vertically
- 9) Light can travel through free space.
- 10) Formation of spectrum colors.
- 11) The energy of red light photon is less than that of orange light photon.
- 12) The energy of violet photon has the maximum energy in spectrum colours.
- 13) The optical density of a medium differs from a medium to another
- 14) When light ray travels from air to water it refracts near the normal
- 15) Sometimes, when light ray is incident in transparent medium, it refracts tangent to the separating surface
- 16) Occurrence of total internal reflection in a transparent
- 17) Occurrence of mirage phenomenon in desert regions at noon

(4) Mention used for:

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1) Periscope | 2) Optical fibers | 3) Light |
|--------------|-------------------|----------|



Important laws:

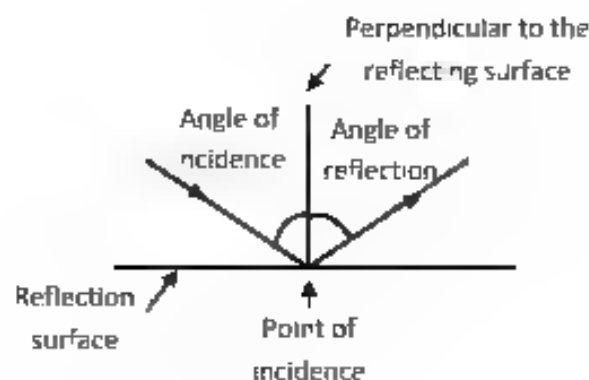
- 1) Energy of photon = planck's constant \times frequency of photon
- 2) Absolute refractive index of medium = $\frac{\text{velocity of light through air}}{\text{velocity of light through medium}}$

Important drawing:

(1)



(2) Reflection



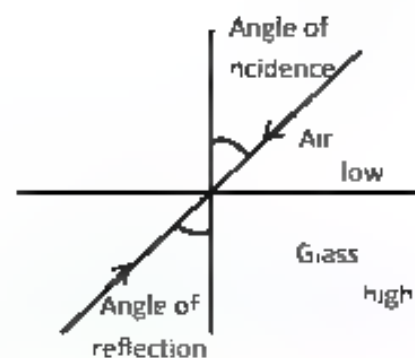
(3) Light ray travels from:

Medium (1) < medium (2)

Lower than

In optical density it refracts

- near the normal
- angle of incidence is > angle of refraction
a greater than



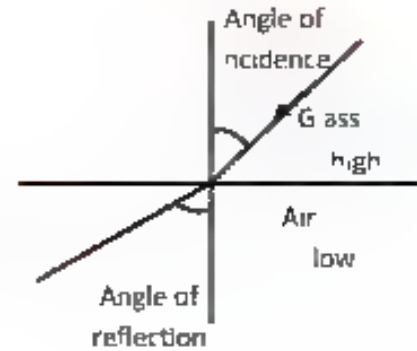


(4) Light travels from:

Medium (1) > medium (2) in
greater than

optical density, it refracts far from the normal

→ angle of incidence is < angle of refraction
less than

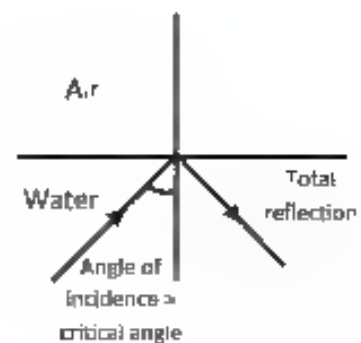
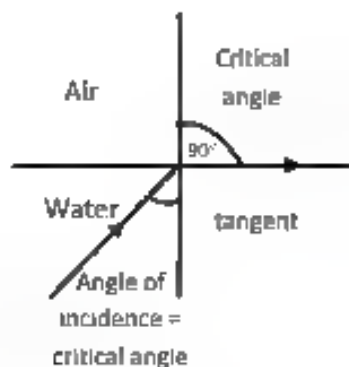
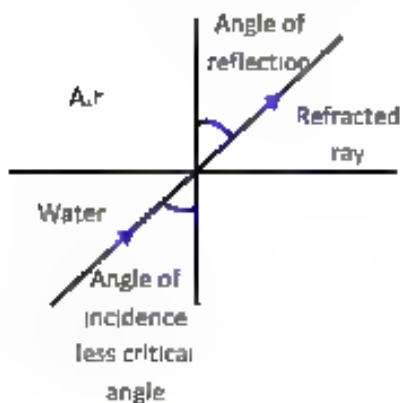


Note glass > water > Air in optical density

(5) light ray falls perpendicular it pass the
other medium without refraction



(6) Critical angle and total internal reflection Air



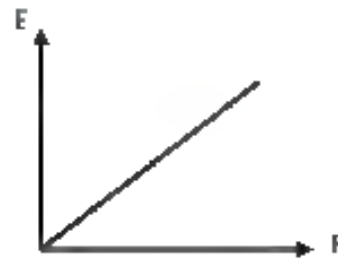


Important graphs:

(1)

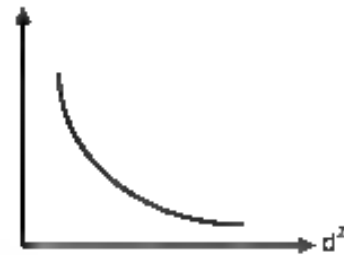
relation between energy frequency of light wave

Directly



(2)

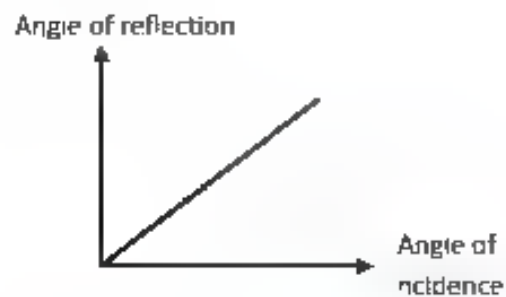
- inverse square
law of light



(3)

- Relation between angle of reflection &
angle of incidence

(Direct)





Unit (3)

(1) Write the scientific term for each of the following:

- 1 Short stem where the leaves developed and modified into reproductive organs. (.....)
- 2 An organ in a flower that consists of an ovary, a style and stigma. (.... .)
- 3 The flower that contains both pistils and stamens. (. . .)
- 4 Small particles that spread in the air to fertilize the ovules in plants. (. . .)
- 5 A plant which is pollinated by man (.....)
- 6 A plant structure that changes into a seed after fertilization process. (.....)
- 7 New techniques the kind of seeds to obtain desirable traits. (.... .)
- 8 A group of green leaves in flowers, each of them is called a sepals (.... .)
- 9- The male reproductive organ in a flower. (. . .)
- 10- Fluid secreted by sexual glands. (.....)
- 11- Funnel shaped tube lined with cilia. (. . .)
- 12 Female organ that pear shaped with thick elastic muscular walls (. . .)
- 13 The time between infection of microbes and appearance of symptoms. (. . .)
- 14- The cell formed due to combination of sperm and ovum. (.... .)
- 15- Male hormone secreted by testis. (.....)



(2) Complete:

- 1 The flower arises from a floral , which emerges from the axial of a leaf called
- 2 The corolla attracts .. . to the flower which helps in . . . process
- 3 Each stamen consists a fine ending in a sac known as the
- 4 Types of pollination are pollination and pollination
- 5 After fertilization, the ovary grows forming the while the ovule converts into the
- 6 Hermaphrodite flowers take the symbol , while male flower take the symbol
- 7 The cut is a part of , stem or
- 8 The human male reproductive system consists of , two vas deferens and penis.
- 9 Each testis is connected to a group of fine convoluted tubes known as which extends in the form of single tube known as
- 10- The hormone in males and hormone in female are responsible for the appearance of secondary sex characters
- 11 The menstrual cycle starts at age in female and stops at the age of
- 12 The two fallopian tubes are open in the corners of the
- 13- The sperm consists of , middle part and
- 14- The middle part of the sperm contains responsible for energy production needed for the sperm.
- 15 and are examples of genital diseases which don't arise from sexual contact.



(3) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- The flower a modified

a) stem	b) leaf	c) root	d) branch
---------	---------	---------	-----------

- 2 The floral leaves of typical flower are arranged in whorls

a) two	b) three	c) four	d) five
--------	----------	---------	---------

- 3 products pollen grains

a) carpel	b) style	c) stamen	d) petal
-----------	----------	-----------	----------

- 4- In the flower, the organ which produces ovules is the

a) anther	b) receptacles	c) ovary	d) calyx
-----------	----------------	----------	----------

5. Al. of the following are unisexual flowers except

a) tulip	b) palm	c) maize	d) pumpkins
----------	---------	----------	-------------

- 6 Sexual reproduction in plants take place in

a) seeds	b) corolla	c) calyx	d) vegetative parts
----------	------------	----------	---------------------

- 7 Mixed pollination in plant trees is carried out by

a) insects	b) seeds	c) air	d) water
------------	----------	--------	----------

- 8 After fertilization, the ovary develops forming the

a) seed	b) flower	c) fruit	d) leaf
---------	-----------	----------	---------

- 9 Grafting by attachment can be carried to the trees

a) grape	b) sugarcane	c) rose	d) mango
----------	--------------	---------	----------

- 10 Tissue culture is process of multiplying small parts of plant to get many parts.

a) different	b) similar	c) identical	d) small
--------------	------------	--------------	----------

- 11 All of the following are parts of male reproductive system except

a) vas deferens	b) uterus	c) testes	d) penis
-----------------	-----------	-----------	----------

- 12 The right ovary in the female human produces a mature (ripe) ovum every days

a) 24	b) 28	c) 34	d) 56
-------	-------	-------	-------

- 13 hormone is responsible for the occurrence and continuity of pregnancy

a) Estrogen	b) Testosterone	c) Progesterone	d) Thyroxine
-------------	-----------------	-----------------	--------------



- 14- The is a muscular tube that expands during the labour
 a) uterus b) vagina c) ovary d) fallopian tube
- 15- Chromosomes carry which are responsible for the hereditary traits of the species
 a) ribosomes b) centrioles c) genes d) centrosome
- 16- The head of sperm secretes to dissolve the cellular membrane of ovum.
 a) hormones b) semen c) fluids d) enzymes
- 17- Fertilization occurs when is formed
 a) embryo b) zygote c) ovum d) endometrium
- 18- The first stage of human embryo development takes . . . weeks
 a) 5 b) 6 c) 7 d) 8

(4) Give reason for:

- 1- The petals of corolla are colorful and scented
- 2- The gynoecium is the female reproductive organ of the flower.
- 3- Palm flowers are unisexual.
- 4- Auto pollination can't happen in sunflowers.
- 5- The stigma of air pollinated flowers are feathery like and sticky.
- 6- Flowers pollinated by insects produce coarse pollen grains
- 7- Tissue culture is a good method for plant reproduction.
- 8- Man can't reproduce a sexually
- 9- The presence of testes outside the body in a sac-like structure called the scrotal sac
- 10- The seminal fluid is alkaline.
- 11- The uterus is suitable organ for growth the embryo.
- 12- The mother can feel the movement of her fetus starting from the third stage of fetus development.



Model Answers

Unit (1)

(1) Write the scientific term:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1- Periodic motion | 2- Oscillatory motion |
| 3- Amplitude | 4- Complete oscillation |
| 5- Periodic time | 6- Frequency |
| 7- Wave | 8- Wave motion |
| 9- Line of wave propagation | 10- Transverse wave |
| 11- Crest | 12- Trough |
| 13- Longitudinal wave | 14- Compression |
| 15- Rarefaction | |
| 16- Wave length (λ) of transverse wave | |
| 17- Wavelength of longitudinal wave | |
| 18- Amplitude of wave | |
| 19- Wave velocity | |
| 20- Wave frequency | |
| 21- Simple harmonic motion | |

(2) Give reason for:

- 1 Because the frequency is inversely proportional to the periodic time
where:
$$\text{Frequency} = \frac{1}{\text{periodic time}}$$
- 2 Because the motion of oscillating body is repeated through equal intervals of time
- 3 Because the water particles vibrate in a direction perpendicular to the direction of wave propagation



- 4- Because the medium (air) particles vibrate along the direction of waves propagation
- 5- Because sound wave need a medium to propagate and they don't propagate through vacuum while radio waves don't need medium to propagate
- 6- Because the light of lightning is from electromagnetic waves, while the sound of thunder is mechanical waves, where the speed of electromagnetic waves is much greater than the speed of mechanical waves
- 7- Because the sound is mechanical waves which need a medium to propagate through while the light is electromagnetic waves which can propagate through vacuum.

(3) Compare between:

1) Mechanical waves and electromagnetic waves

Mechanical	Electromagnetic
1- They need medium to propagate	2- They do not need medium to propagate.
2- They don't propagate through vacuum (free space)	2- They propagate through vacuum (free space)
3- They are transverse waves or longitudinal waves.	3- They are all transverse waves
4- Their speed is relatively low. Examples: sound waves (longitudinal) – water waves (transverse)	4- Their speed is great the speed of light = 3×10^8 m/sec Examples: light waves – radio waves (used in radars)



2) Transverse and Longitudinal waves

Point of comparison	transverse	Longitudinal
1 Definition	It is a disturbance in which the particles of medium vibrate perpendicular to the direction of wave propagation.	It is a disturbance in which the particles of medium vibrate along the direction of wave propagation.
2 Composition	crests and troughs	compressions and rarefactions
3 Examples	water waves	Sound waves

3) Oscillatory and wave motion

Points of comparison	Oscillatory	Wave
1 Definition	It is the motion that is produced by oscillating body at the two sides of its original position.	It is the motion produced as a result of the vibration of the medium particles at a certain moment and in a definite direction.
2 Velocity	is maximum when the oscillating body passes its rest position. is minimum when it goes far from its rest position.	the wave has a definite velocity along the direction of propagation.
3 Examples	Pendulum motion motion of spiral spring	sound waves as mechanical longitudinal wave light waves as electromagnetic transverse waves



(4) Problems:

- 1
 - a) Amplitude (x) = 2 cm
 - b) period c time (t) = 2 seconds → time of oscilation
 - c) frequency (f) = $\frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 \text{ Hz}$

- 2- $T = 2 \times 60 = 120 \text{ seconds}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Period-c time} &= \frac{\text{time (t)seconds}}{\text{No.of complete oscilations}} \\
 &= \frac{120}{50} = 0.24 \text{ seconds}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Frequency} = \frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{0.24} = 4\text{Hz}$$

- 3- Frequency = $5 \times 10^8 \times 10^9 = 5 \times 10^{17} \text{ Hz}$

$$\text{Wave length } (\lambda) = \frac{\text{wave velocity } v}{\text{frequency } f} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{5 \times 10^{17}} = 0.6 \times 10^{-9} \text{ metre}$$

- 4- 3 waves are formed between the first and fourth rarefactions

$$\therefore 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$\therefore \text{Wave length } (\lambda) = \frac{24}{3} = 8 \text{ cm} = 0.08 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Frequency (f)} = 20 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Wave velocity (v)} &= \text{wave length } (\lambda) \times \text{wave frequency} \\
 &= 0.08 \times 20 \times 10^3 = 1600 \text{ m/sec}
 \end{aligned}$$



(5) What's meant by:

- 1 The periodic time of spring is $\frac{60}{60} = 1$ sec.
- 2 Number of complete oscilation made by pendulum in one sec is 50 complete oscil at ons.
- 3 Distance between centers two successive comprss ons or centers of 2 successive rarefactions is 30 cm.
- 4 Law of wave propagat on

$$V = F \times \lambda$$

v . velocity of wave

F: frequency of wave

λ . wave length of wave

- 5 Maximum disp acement ach eved by med um part c es away from their rest posit ons is 5 cm
- 6 Distance between two successive crests or two successive troughs in such wave is 10 cm

(6) Calculate the wavelength in metre for a visible light wave of frequency 5×10^8 Megahertz, and velocity of 3×10^8 m/s

$$\text{Frequency} = 5 \times 10^8 \times 10^6 = 5 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Wavelength } (\lambda) &= \frac{\text{wave velocity (V)}}{\text{Frequency (F)}} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{5 \times 10^8} \\
 &= 0.6 \times 10^{-6} = 6000 \times 10^{-10} \text{ metre}
 \end{aligned}$$



(7) Problems:

- 1) A longitudinal wave is produced by a spiral spring such that the distance between the first and the fourth rarefactions is 18 cm

Find the wave velocity if the frequency of such wave is 20 Hertz

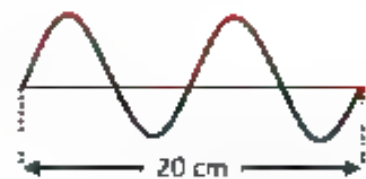
Solution:

3 waves are formed between the first and fourth rarefactions

$$\text{Wavelength } (\lambda) = \frac{18}{3} = 6 \text{ cm} = 0.06 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Wave velocity (V)} &= \text{Wavelength } (\lambda) \times \text{Wave frequency (F)} \\ &= 0.06 \times 20 = 1.2 \text{ m/sec.} \end{aligned}$$

- 2) From the opposite figure, calculate the velocity of the wave if its frequency is 25 Hertz.



Solution:

The figure shows two waves of length 20 cm

$$\therefore \text{The wavelength } (\lambda) = \frac{20}{2} = 10 \text{ cm} = 0.1 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Wave velocity (V)} &= \text{Wavelength } (\lambda) \times \text{Wave frequency (F)} \\ &= 0.1 \times 25 = 2.5 \text{ m/sec} \end{aligned}$$



Unit (2)

Lesson 1, 2

(1) Write the scientific term:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) Sound velocity | 2) Sound pitch |
| 3) Sound intensity | 4) Inverse square law of sound |
| 5) Sound quality (type) | 6) Sonic waves |
| 7) Infra sonic waves | 8) Ultrasonic waves |
| 9) Harmonic tones | 10) Sound reflection |
| 11) First law of sound reflection | 12) Second law of sound reflection |
| 13) Sound ray | 14) Angle of incidence of sound ray |
| 15) Angle of reflection | 16) Echo |
| 17) Concentration of sound | |

(2) Give reason for:

- 1) Because the sound travels through air as pulses of compressions and rarefactions whose centre is the sound source
- 2) Due to the increase of the surface area of vibrating body
- 3) Because the density of carbon dioxide gas is more than that of air since the intensity of sound is directly proportional to density of medium
- 4) Due to the harmonic tones that associate the fundamental tone of the source of sound and are lower in intensity and higher in pitch
- 5) Because the ear transmits the effect of these waves to the brain which translates them into sound and audible tones



6. Because the frequencies of these waves are lower than 20 Hz or more than 20000 Hz so the human ear cannot hear them as the effects of such waves cannot be translated by the brain into audible tones
7. Because man produces sounds of frequencies less than 20 kilo Hertz and dogs can hear sounds up to 50 kilo Hertz
8. Because dolphins produce sounds up to 120 kilo hertz, while man can hear sounds of frequencies up to 20 kilo hertz only
9. Because the angle of incidence = the angle of reflection = zero
10. Because the time between hearing the main sound and its echo will be less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of a second and the human ear cannot distinguish between the two successive sounds
11. Because the surface of large mosques are concave which concentrate the reflected sound waves and make the sound more clear and more intense
12. Because it has large and concave ear pinna that concentrate the reflected sound and make it more clear and more intense
13. Because the waves reflected from the areas which contain air bubbles have a different intensity than those reflected from well welded areas
14. Because they produce ultra sonic waves that reflect on the surface and barriers then receive them back and locate their positions, thus they avoid colliding with them
15. To absorb the noise produced due to vibration instead of its reflection from the glistening surfaces of walls
16. Because the human ear cannot distinguish between two successive sounds if the period between them is less than 0.1 sec
17. To change the frequency of the produced sound



- 18 Because these waves accompany the blowing of storms that preceding rainfall
- 19 Because they have high ability to kill some types of bacteria and stop the action of some viruses
- 20 Because they are used for breaking down of kidney and ureters stones and also for diagnosis of male prostate tumors

(3) Complete the following:

- 1 temperature of air, air pressure, the humidity in air
- 2 musical tones, noise
- 3 high - sharp
- 4 low - rough
- 5 increase - higher
- 6 high - low
- 7 increases - decreasing
- 8 speed of rotation - high pitched (sharp).
- 9 watt /m²
- 10 decibel
- 11 9 times
- 12 increase the sound intensity
- 13 directly
- 14 audible - non audible
- 15 bats, dogs - dolphins
- 16 incidence
- 17 0.1 sec
- 18 determination of the velocity of sound through air, detecting industrial defects, medical diagnosis, concentration of sound
- 19 ultrasonic - receive - reflected



(4) Problem:

- 1) Velocity (v) = frequency (f) × wave length (λ)

$$\text{Frequency} = 10 \text{ kilo hertz} = 10 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\therefore \text{wave length} = \frac{v}{f} = \frac{1500}{10^4} = 0.15 \text{ m} = 15 \text{ cm}$$

- 2) F = 120 Hz

$$\text{Speed of rotation} = 180 \text{ cycles/minute}$$

$$\text{Time} = 1 \text{ minute} = 1 \times 60$$

$$\text{Frequency (f)} = \frac{\text{number of cycles (d)}}{\text{time in seconds}} \times \text{number of gear's teeth (n)}$$

$$120 = \frac{180}{1 \times 60} \times \text{no of gear's teeth (n)}$$

$$\therefore \text{Number of gear's teeth} = \frac{60 \times 120}{180} = 40 \text{ teeth}$$

$$3) v = \frac{2d}{t} = \frac{2 \times 660}{4} = 330 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$4) d = \frac{tv}{2} = \frac{0.6 \times 1435}{2} = 430.5 \text{ m}$$

- 5) The distance between the person and the first mountain = $\frac{v \cdot t_1}{2}$

$$= \frac{340 \times 2}{2} = 340 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{the distance between the person and the second mountain} = \frac{v \cdot t_2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{340 \times 3}{2} = 510 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{the distance between two mountains} = 510 + 340 = 850 \text{ metres}$$

- 6) Frequency = $\frac{\text{No of rotations} \times \text{no of gear's teeth}}{\text{time (in seconds)}}$

$$300 = \frac{\text{No of rotations} \times 100}{2 \times 60}$$

$$\text{No of rotations} = \frac{300 \times 2 \times 60}{100} = 360 \text{ rotations}$$



Unit (2) Lesson (3, 4)

(1) Write the scientific terms:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1) The speed of light | 2) The visible light |
| 3) Analysis of white light | 4) Light intensity |
| 5) The inverse square law of light | 6) Light reflection |
| 7) Regular (uniform) reflection | |
| 8) Irregular (non-uniform) reflection | 9) The incident light ray |
| 10) The reflected light ray | 11) Angle of incidence |
| 12) Angle of reflection | 13) Light refraction |
| 14) Optical density of medium | 15) The angle of refraction |
| 16) The angle of emergence | |
| 17) Absolute refractive index of medium | |
| 18) Critical angle | 19) Total internal reflection |
| 20) Mirage | |

(2) Compare between:

- 1) Transparent, translucent and opaque medium.

Transparent medium	translucent medium	opaque medium.
permits most light to pass through objects can be seen clearly through it Ex: Air – glass cup	permits only a part of light to pass through and absorb the remaining part objects can be seen through translucent medium less clearly than the transparent one. Ex: tissue paper – flint glass	doesn't permit light to pass through objects can't be seen through opaque medium Ex: foil paper – milk – wood – cartoon



2) Regular and Irregular reflection

Regular reflection	Irregular reflection
Light fall on smooth surface incident light ray are reflected in one direction	light fall on rough surface incident light ray are reflected in different directions (scattering)

(3) Give reasons for:

- 1) Because the thickness of water at that point (bottom) is larger enough to prevent light to pass through
- 2) Because it doesn't permit light to pass through and objects can't be seen behind it.
- 3) Because light intensity is inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them
- 4) Because the angle of incidence and the angle of reflection equal zero
- 5) Because the velocity of light through air is always greater than that through any other transparent medium
- 6) Due to the refraction of light rays coming from the immersed part in water
- 7) Due to the refraction of light rays coming from the object away from the normal where, the eye sees the extensions of these refracted rays
- 8) Because the incident light ray perpendicular to the interface between air and water it passes without refraction so the apparent position is the real position.
- 9) Because it is electromagnetic waves which do not need medium to travel through
- 10) Due to splitting of white light into seven spectrum colours



- 11) Because the frequency red light is less than that of orange light and the energy is directly proportional to the frequency
- 12, Because it has the maximum frequency in spectrum colors
- 13) Because velocity of light changes from one transparent medium to another
- 14) Because air is a transparent medium of lower optical density than water
- 15) Because the angle of incidence equals critical angle of the transparent medium
- 16, Because the angle of incidence is more than the critical angle of the medium
- 17) Due to occurrence of a series of refractions then total internal reflections in the different air layers in density and temperature

(4) Mention used for:

1) Periscope:

- a- Used in submarines to see what is going on the water surface
- b- To see events happening behind a wall
- c- to monitor the dangerous chemical reactions in laboratory

2) Optical fibers:

Used in medicine as they are used in manufacture of medical endoscopes used by doctors to diagnose some diseases and visualize injury inside the body

3) Light:

is used in home decorations like spot light to illuminate artifacts and stand lamps that concentrate light for reading



Unit (3)

(1) Write the scientific term for each of the following:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1- flower | 2 gynoeceum | 3 B sexual flower |
| 4- pollen grains | 5- palm trees | 6- ovule |
| 7 Tissue culture | 8- calyx | 9- Androecium |
| 10- seminal fluid | 11- fallopian tube | 12- uterus |
| 13- Incubation period | 14- zygote | 15- Testosterone |

(2) Complete:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1- bud – bract | 2- insects - pollination |
| 3- filament – anther | 4- self pollination – mixed pollination |
| 5- fruit – seed | 6- ♀ - ♂ |
| 7- Root – leaf | 8- two testes – genital glands |
| 9- Epididymis – vas deferens | 10- Testosterone – Estrogen |
| 11- 11.14 – 45.55 | 12- upper – uterus |
| 13- the head – the tail | 14- mitochondria |
| 15- Gonorrhea – syphilis | |

(3) Choose the correct answer:

- | | | |
|------------------|------------|-----------|
| 1- leaf | 2- four | 3- stamen |
| 4- ovary | 5- tulip | 6- seeds |
| 7- insects | 8- fruits | 9- mango |
| 10- identical | 11- uterus | 12- 28 |
| 13- progesterone | 14- vagina | 15- genes |
| 16- enzymes | 17- zygote | 18- 6 |



(4) Give reason for:

- 1 To attract insects to make poll nation.
- 2 Because it produces ovules which is the female reproductive cells
- 3 Because palm trees may be male trees or female trees
- 4 Because anther and stigma of sunflower plant never grow at the same time
- 5 To catch a large number of pollen grains to make pollination
- 6 To stick on the insect body to make pollination
- 7 Because it can produce a huge number of identical plants with good traits, and get many identical parts from a small part of the plant
- 8 Because the individuals coming from a sexual reproduction are identical to their parents while the human, each individuals differ from others
- 9 To regulate and keep the temperature of testes two degree below the normal body temperature which is suitable temperature for the growth and development of sperms
- 10 To neutralize the acidity of urethra.
- 11 Because it has thick muscular wall that is rich in blood capillaries which feed the embryo and supply it with oxygen and it also protects the embryo until birth.
- 12 Due to the strength of the embryo muscles which help in movement

Last Look

Second term

By:Mr.Mohamed Taha

1) Choose the correct answer:-

- 1 The production of mango occurs by (cutting grafting tissue culture)
- 2 The sound waves that accompany the blowing of storms are _____ waves
(Sonic – ultrasonic – infrasonic)
- 3 The conversion of sound at a point due to its reflection on a concave surface is called
(Echo – concentration of sound – sound velocity)
- 4 The measuring unit of sound intensity is (Watt/m² Hertz Decibel)
- 5 The human skin is considered a/an _____. Medium.
(Transparent – opaque – translucent)
- 6 The right ovary in the human female produces a mature ovum every _____. days
(28 – 34 – 56)
- 7 The human ear can distinguish between sounds of frequency _____.
(50 KHz – 300 Hz – 25 KHz)
- 8- Light waves are Waves
(Mechanical transverse electromagnetic longitudinal electromagnetic transverse)
9. The typical flower consists of _____ floral whorls (4 3 5)
- 10- The quantum of energy of green light is _____ the quantum of energy of yellow light
(Greater than – equal to – less than)
- 11- The complete oscillation includes _____ displacement/s (One – two – three – four)
- 12- The electric bell produces pluses of _____.
(Compressions and rarefactions crests and compressions troughs and rarefactions crests and troughs)
13. The bones of embryo start to develop in the _____ stage of human embryo development
(First – second – third – fourth)
- 14- If the angle of incidence of a light ray is 60, so the angle of reflection equals
(30 – 60 – 120 – 15)
15. When the distance between the sound source and the ear is doubled, the sound intensity
(Decreases to its half increases twice increases four times decreases to its quarter)

2) Writ the scientific term :

- 1- It is the repetition of sound produced due to its reflection
- 2- Short stem where the leaves developed and modified into reproductive organs
- 3- The process of fusion of pollen grains with the ovum to form the zygote
- 4- The maximum displacement done by the oscillating body away from its original position
- 5- Sound waves of frequencies less than 20 Hz
- 6- It is an external factor which affects the eye causing the sense of vision
- 7- The time needed by an oscillating body to make a complete oscillation
- 8- A fundamental tone associated by other tones higher in the pitch and less in intensity
- 9- The amount of the light incident normally into a unit area of a surface in one second
- 10- A disturbance that propagates and transfers energy along the direction of propagation.
- 11- The return (recoil) of a light ray when it is incident in a medium of larger optical density by an angle larger than critical angle for this medium.
- 12- Two glands that produce the female cells in human females
- 13- The distance between two successive crests or troughs
- 14- Tones of uniform frequency and comfortable to be heard
- 15- The measuring unit of the noise intensity
- 16- The innermost whorl of a male flower
- 17- An oval shaped gland that produces male cells
- 18- The collection of sound at a point due to its reflection on a concave surface.
- 19- The reproduction of some plants by parts of the roots, stem or leaves.
- 20- A mixture of seven colors that form the white light.
- 21- The stage of embryo development which starts from the beginning of 25th week till delivery.
- 22- A property of sound by which the ear can distinguish between weak and strong sounds.
- 23- Wave velocity = frequency \times wavelength
- 24- They are small green leaves surrounding the flower from outside.
- 25- The flower that contains male and female reproductive organs.
- 26- It is the light wave from components of electromagnetic spectrum.
- 27- Angle of incidence = Angle of reflection
- 28- A new method to produce large numbers of plants from a small part of it.
- 29- A sac lies outside the male body and contains the testes.
- 30- A medium does not allow light rays to pass through it.

3) Compare between:

- 1- Longitudinal wave and transverse wave
- 2- Mechanical and electromagnetic waves
- 3- Self pollination and cross pollination
- 4- Sperm and ovum (with drawing)
- 5- Sonic waves and ultrasonic waves
- 6- Transparent, translucent and opaque media.
- 7- Puerperal sepsis and syphilis.

4) What are the conditions should be found to hear the echo?

5) Complete the following statements:

- 1- A complete oscillation comprises.....successive displacements, each of which is called.....
- 2- Sound intensity at a certain point is.....proportional to the square of the distance between this point and the sound source, and is..... proportional with the square of the amplitude.
- 3- When you look at a coin in a glass of water, it's.....position appears to be lower than theposition.
- 4- Hermaphrodite flowers take the symbol.....while male flowers take the Symbol
- 5- The resonance box the area of vibrating surface.
- 6- Mango trees reproduce by but sugar cane reproduce by
- 7- The frequency of vibrating string is Proportional to its length.
- 8- of pendulum is directly proportional to its length.
- 9- From the examples of oscillatory motion is the
- 10- Jacuzzi is used to treat sprains and cramps by using water.
- 11- Sonar set produces Waves whose frequency is more than
- 12- and Are components of sperm
- 13- And are examples of genital diseases which don't arise from sexual contact
- 14- Radio waves are considered waves that propagate through with velocity
- 15- Harmonic tones are lower in and higher in
- 16- Before delivery, the embryo position changes gradually to be Where the head is directed towards the

6) Give reasons :

- 1- Ultrasonic waves are used for sterilization of food
- 2- Olive fruit contains one seed
- 3- We must not use metallic cooking pots in the microwave
- 4- Auto pollination can't happen in sunflower
- 5- Oscillatory motion is considered as a periodic motion
- 6- The energy of red light photon is less than that of orange light photon
- 7- Sound can be heard from all surrounding directions.
- 8- The difference in frequency between the musical note and noise.
- 9- The absolute refractive index for any transparent medium is larger than 1.
- 10- A new mother should avoid air currents after delivery.
- 11- We see lightning before hearing thunder.
- 12- If a sound ray is incident perpendicular to a reflecting surface, it reflects on itself.
- 13- The product of frequency and periodic time equals one.
- 14- Bats can determine the position of their preys.
- 15- Pea fruit contains more than one seed.
- 16- Fallopian tube is lined with cilia.
- 17- The uterus is a suitable organ for the growth of embryo.
- 18- The sound can be heard from all direction.

7) Mention the function of :

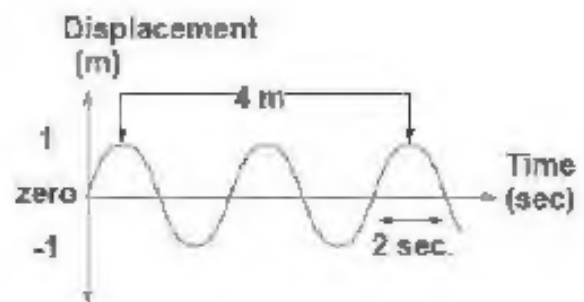
- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1- Sonar set | 2- Savart's wheel | 3- The mid piece of a sperm | 4- Optical fibers |
| 5- Ultrasonic waves | 6- Scrotal sac | 7- Testosterone hormone | 8- Fallopian tube |
| 9- Jacuzzi (physiotherapy tubes) | 10- Radio waves | 11- Corolla | 12- Two testes |
| 13- Triangular glass prism | 14- Seminal fluid | 15- Two ovaries | |
| 16- The vas deferens | 17- Estrogen and progesterone hormones | | |

8) Problems :

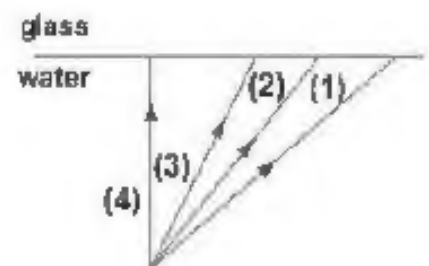
- 1- Calculate the periodic time for an oscillatory body that makes 600 complete oscillations in one minute.
- 2- Savart's wheel rotates with 300 cycles per minute. A sound of frequency 600 Hz is produced when an elastic plate touches the teeth of the gear. Calculate the number of the teeth of the gear.
- 3- A person stood at a distance of 680 meters from a mountain and produced a sound, he heard the echo after 4 sec. Calculate the velocity of sound at that time.
- 4- An ultrasonic wave is produced by a ship. The wave hit the seabed and returned back after 0.1 of second. Calculate the depth of sea, given that the velocity of such wave through water is 1490 m/sec.
- 5- Calculate the wavelength of a sound wave propagates in sea water with velocity 1500 m/sec, knowing that the frequency of the wave is 10 kilo Hertz.
- 6- Calculate the absolute refractive index of diamond given that the speed of light in it $= 1.25 \times 10^8$ m/s.

7- From the opposite figure. find:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (a) Wavelength. | (b) Frequency. |
| (c) Amplitude. | (d) Wave velocity. |



- 8- Complete the path of the light rays illustrated in the opposite figure given that the angle of incidence of the light ray (2) equal the critical angle.

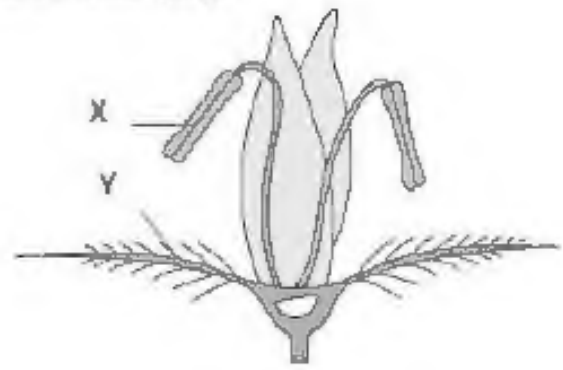


9- The opposite figure shows a flower being pollinated by wind (air):

(a) Write the labels for each of x and y.

(b) Mention two characteristics that make this flower pollinated by wind (air).

(c) Explain how cross pollination happens in this flower.



10- Study the following figure which represents the female genital system, then answer the following questions:

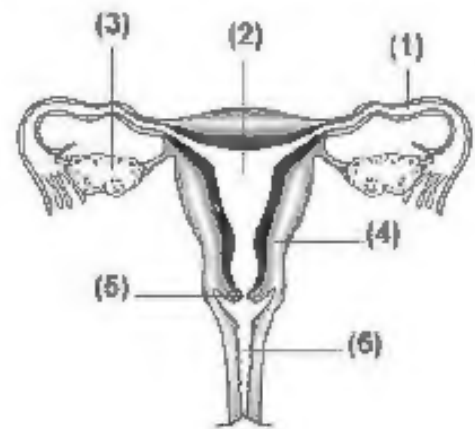
(a) Replace the numbers present on the figure by the suitable labels.

(b) What's the organ in which;

(i) Ova are produced.

(ii) The ovum is fertilized.

(iii) The embryo is delivered to life.



11- Choose from the column (b) and (c), what's suitable for column (a):

(a)	(b)	(c)
Floral whorl	Consists of	Function
1. Calyx	1. Stamen	1. Male organ in a flower.
2. Corolla	2. Sepals	2. Female organ in a flower.
3. Androecium	3. Carpels	3. Protects the inner parts of a flower.
4. Gynoecium	4. Petals	4. Attract insects to the colored leaves.

**Wishing you all good luck
Mr. Mohamed**